The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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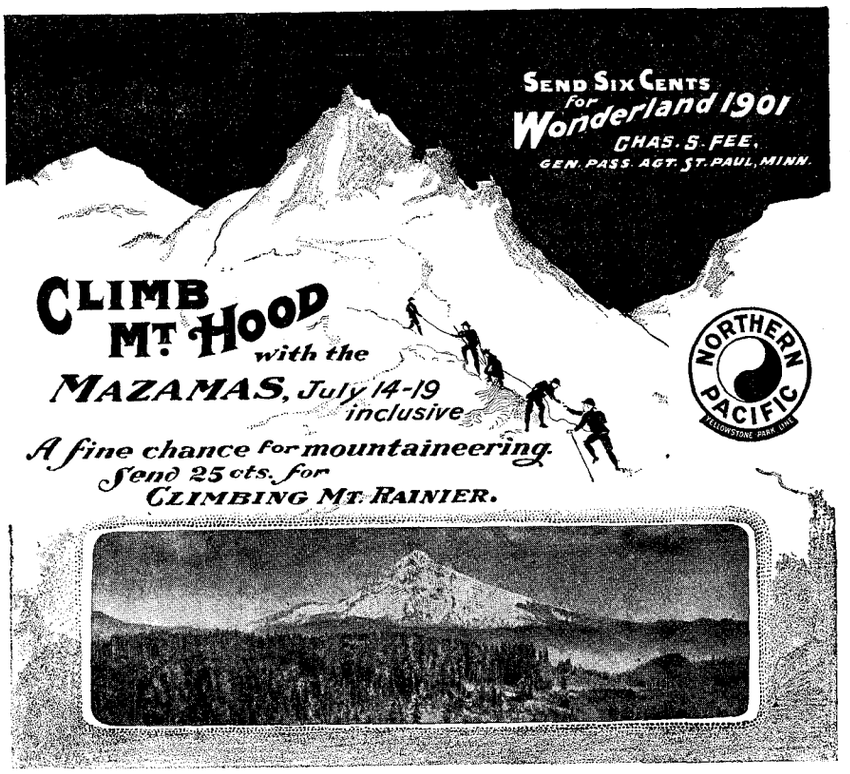
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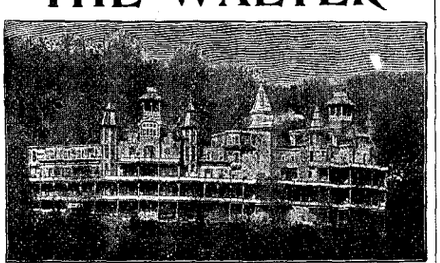

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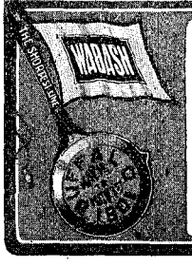

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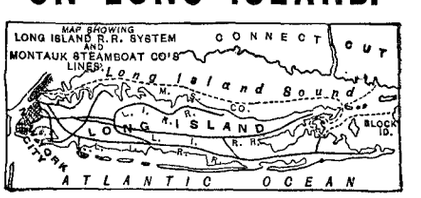
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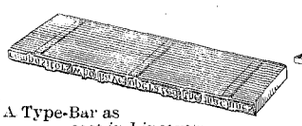
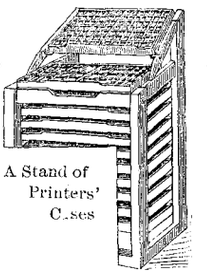
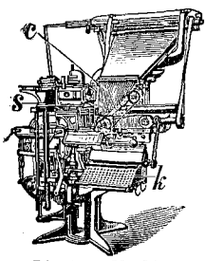


A Type-Bar as cast in Linotype

A Slice-Galley



A Stand of Printers' Cases



Linotype-Machine

c, channels along which the matrices descend, according to the operation of the keyboard *k*. When enough matrices are arranged to form a line they are carried to the left, and a line is cast automatically by the stereotyping mechanism, *s*.

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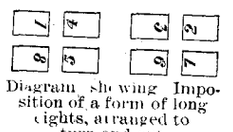


Diagram showing Imposition of a form of long eights, arranged to turn and cut

The following are some of the Standard Dictionary's definitions under printing. They are so full and comprehensive that only part can be reprinted entire. Attention is called to the fulness and accuracy of the Standard's treatment of printing and book-making. All the illustrations are reproductions of those in the Dictionary.

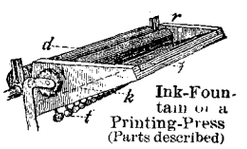
Shooting-Sticks

print'ing, print'ing, *n.* **1.** The art or trade of making and issuing matter for reading, by means of type and the printing-press, including all that is done from the reception of manuscripts to the issuing of matter printed; the process of making books, newspapers, magazines, etc.

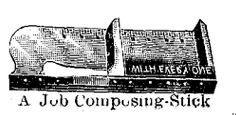
Printing has secured the intellectual achievements of the past, and furnished a sure guarantee of future progress.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 131. [A. '73.]

2. The process of producing printed matter by the inking of type, plates, etc., and impressing them upon paper or the like, as in a printing-machine; presswork; as, the plates are cast, but the *printing* is yet to be done. **3.** The act or process of reproducing a design upon a surface, as by making an impression from it on a suitable substance by any process; as, lithographic *printing*; photographic *printing* by the action of sunlight on sensitized paper; the *printing* of pottery by means of transfer-paper or oil-colors, which are fixed by heat, etc.; *printing* for the blind by letters in relief. **4.** That which is printed.

Printing is commonly referred to as "the art preservative of all other arts," since it furnishes the means of recording knowledge for the use of future generations. Printing from blocks was known in China at an early period, and came into use in Europe in the 12th century for ornamenting fabrics. In the 14th century playing-cards were printed. The first real advance in printing was the invention of movable types about the middle of the 15th century. This invention is probably due to Laurens Janszoon Coster, of Haarlem, but Johann Gutenberg, with the aid of Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer of Germany, is generally credited with being the first to put it to practical use. The first book printed in English was "The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," from the press of William Caxton, of London, about 1475. Printing received a second great impulse with the invention of the cylinder press early in the 19th century, and the application of steam. The old-fashioned hand-press turned out about 200 copies an hour, the cylinder press increased the production to 2,000 an hour, while the web-perfecting presses, devised within the last generation, are capable of printing from 5,000 to 100,000 perfected sheets in an hour. The use of movable types is beginning to give way to machines that substitute a line as a unit instead of a letter. See LINOTYPE. Compare LITHOGRAPHY.



Ink-Fountain of a Printing-Press (Parts described)



A Job Composing-Stick

An Illuminated Page
15th Century Flemish "Hours"
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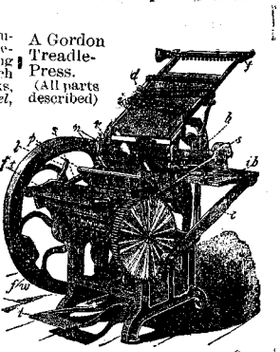
A Gordon Treadle-Press. (All parts described)



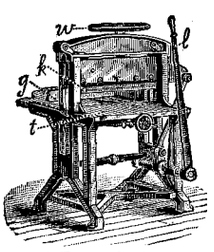
A Partial List of Printing Terms.

Here follows in the dictionary a list of 167 terms used in the printing and bookmaking trades, admirably illustrating the Standard's valuable and exclusive word-grouping system.

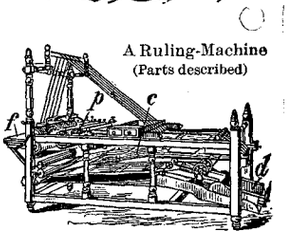
Compounds, etc.:—electromagnetic printing, printing at a distance, by using an electromagnetic telegraphic apparatus, as in the stock-printing telegraph, or ticker.—**embossed p.,** printing without ink, the type or design being impressed in relief, as in printing for the blind.—**print'ing-bod'y,** *n. Ceram.* Pottery when in condition to be printed; biscuit.—**p.-frame,** *n. Phot.* A frame in which negatives and sensitized paper are fixed in order that photographs may be formed by exposure in the light.—**p.-house,** *n.* An establishment where typographical printing is done.—**p.-office,** *n.* A place where books, newspapers, or job-printing is carried on.—**p.-paper,** *n.* See PAPER.—**p. telegraph,** any self-recording telegraph; a ticker.—**p.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel in a numbering-machine, having on its periphery figures for printing.

print'ing-press", print'ing-pres", *n.* **1.** Same as PRINTING-MACHINE. **2.** A mechanism for printing, operating by pressure; as the Adams *printing-press.*

Here follow comprehensive and clear definitions of amateur press, bed-and-platen p., book-p., card-p., chromatic-p., copperplate-p., cylinder p., drum-cylinder p., double-cylinder p., stop-cylinder p., 4-, 6-, 8-, or 10-cylinder p., double-feeding p., duplex p., eighth-, quarter-, half-medium p., hand-p., job-p., liberty p., lithographic p., multicolor p., newspaper-p., perfecting p., platen-p., revolving type-cylinder p., rolling-p., turtle-p., two- or three-revolution p., web p., web perfecting p., Adams p., Campbell p., Gordon p., Hoe p.



A Paper Cutter
(All parts described)



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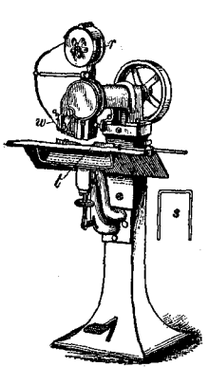

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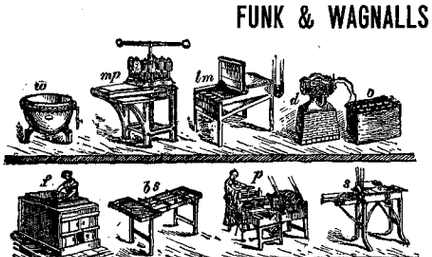
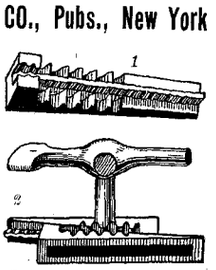


The Process of Electrotyping Illustrated



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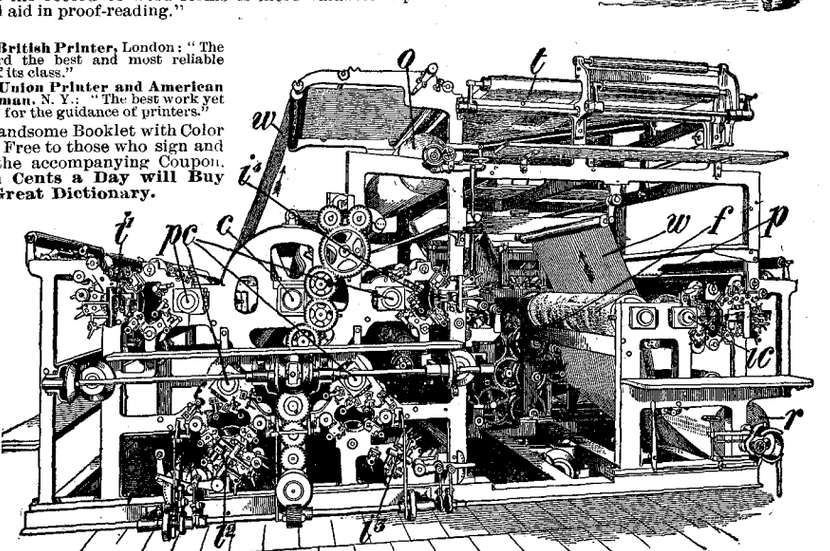

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE ATTACK ON COMMISSIONER EVANS.

IT is a noticeable fact in the fight that Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is making for the removal of Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans that the newpapers of the country are standing by the commissioner pretty solidly. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), *Sun* (Rep.) and *Mail and Express* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.), the Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.), the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), and many other Republican papers the country over express the belief that Mr. Evans has administered the pension office in a honest and creditable manner, and should be retained. "Nobody doubts," says the New York *Times* (Ind.), "that he is an honest, efficient, and fair-minded commissioner of pensions, and that the attacks upon him are made precisely for that reason." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), too, calls him "thoroughly efficient, entirely just, and exceptionally upright," and declares that "to remove him in obedience to clamors like those made by General Sickles and Tanner would be an act so unjustifiable that we do not believe for a moment the President will consent to it." The Baltimore *News* says: "Notice should be served on pension grabbers that they are degrading the pension system at their peril, and that unless they join in a honest effort to purify it the whole system may be radically changed. If the attack upon Mr. Evans by General Sickles helps to open the eyes of the public to the scandalous pension conditions, it will have served a useful purpose, but hardly the purpose its author intended it should promote." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), remarks that "it is to be hoped that the President will be as little moved by these latest attacks on the commissioner as he has been by previous ones, and will keep him where he is"; and the semi-official Philadelphia, *Press* (Rep.) observes: "The general, no doubt meaning well, has got himself into a hole, without any apparent reason, from which it will be difficult for him to emerge. His complaint against Mr. Evans, that of closely investigating claims, is childish. Mr. Evans would be derelict in the performance of his sworn duty if he did not do that very thing, and every honest applicant should welcome such inquiry." "In sober truth," concludes the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.), "Pensions Commissioner Evans is the honest veteran's best friend, and he should be sustained by both President and people."

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

COMMISSIONER H. CLAY EVANS.

General Sickles, whom the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) refers to as "doubtless the most distinguished Civil War soldier now alive, except possibly Generals Schofield and Howard," is a member of the pension committee of the national Grand Army organization, and he complains that Mr. Evans administers the pension office in an unsympathetic spirit. He says:

"Commissioner Evans has, unfortunately, so administered the duties of his office as to create a general impression among those who have occasion to transact business with it that he is not fair; that he is too technical in the construction of the statutes; that he is unreasonable and over-fastidious in his demands for testimony; that he treats every applicant for a pension with suspicion; that he affords no facilities to soldiers or to soldiers' widows to overcome technical requirements; that he maintains a large corps of spies, who go about the country to see if they can't find excuses to reduce allowances to pensioners or to stop them altogether, and that the espionage exercised over the widows of veterans is most offensive and unwarranted.

"For these and other reasons the people whose names are inscribed on the pension rolls—and there are nearly a million of

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them—remonstrate against the reappointment of Commissioner Evans."

His belief in Mr. Evans's incompetency became so strong some time ago that when the Republican National Committee asked him to take the stump for McKinley last fall he declined to do so, it is said, until Senator Scott, of West Virginia, of the national committee of the Republican Party, promised that Evans should be removed. At this point another interesting controversy arises. General Sickles, in an interview published in the New York *Herald* on Thursday of last week, is quoted as follows: "President McKinley told me in March, that he would remove Mr. Evans, and told me the name of the man he had selected to succeed him, a General So-and-So, who is a thoroughly capable man, and would be most acceptable to the Grand Army. I am not at liberty to say who he was." The Washington correspondents say that the friends of the President refuse to credit this assertion; and as the general's statement is so positive, the retention or release of the commissioner will soon settle the controversy on this point.

The commissioner has had little to say in reply to the General's charges, but he has brought out two letters which General Sickles wrote to him in 1899, the first saying that "your office seems to me worthy of the highest commendation, and, above all, from the veteran soldiers," and the second referring to the "admirable administration" of his office, adding: "I have written an earnest letter to the President, in which I have expressed the utmost confidence in you and the same measure of contempt for your critics." The commissioner remarks that the office force and policy of administration are the same now that they were in 1899, and says that "surely there is no lack of generosity on the part of the Administration when it distributes $140,000,000 per annum."

A Grand Army view of Mr. Evans may be seen in the following comment from *The National Tribune* (Washington):

"Every year he has gone to Congress and asked for a great deal more money than he has intended to spend. Then all the soldier-hating papers have set up a great cry about the 'enormous expense of the pension roll more than a third of a century after the war.' Then from week to week he has filled their columns with stories of frauds he pretends he has discovered, of vicious schemers he has balked, the rare luck of the country in having a man of his altogether unprecedented shrewdness and honesty, and then makes a showing of several millions which he has rescued from the clutches of harpies.

"So the poor veterans and their widows catch it both ways. They are blamed for an amount of money which is never intended to be given them, and are jeered at because they are disappointed in getting any part of it.

"While getting bigger appropriations than ever, he is paring down the poor little allowances of veterans and their widows until the average pension under the act of June 27, 1890, is only $108.28, where it was $121.51 under Raum, eleven years ago, and eight out of every nine on the whole roll get but $3 a week or less.

"This is the kind of a politician who makes game of the veterans and their widows in their old age."

POOR OLD JOHN BULL.
He is glad to hear the American hay crop is good.
—*The New York Journal.*

JOHN BULL: "Hold tight, Wilfred, there might be a kidnaper around here."
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

SNAP-SHOTS OF JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM.

THE DAYTON STRIKE.

THE reports in regard to the labor troubles in the National Cash Register works at Dayton, Ohio, have been at the same time so few and so varied that it is not easy to arrive at a comprehensive idea of the situation. A few points, however, seem clear. The company has not only provided its employes with attractive surroundings in the factory and at home, and provided free lectures, entertainments, excursions, religious opportunities, etc., but has recognized the labor-unions, and treated with them as such on all occasions. The concessions to the unions, indeed, have sometimes gone so far as to be almost ridiculous. On one occasion, for instance, it was made a matter of complaint that the women who washed the factory towels did not belong to any union, so the company allowed the men to supply the towels themselves; at another time it was discovered that the springs on a certain door were made by non-union labor, so the company took the springs off and let the men do the work of the springs; again, a union insisted that two men, whom the company did not want, be kept on the pay-roll, so they were supported in idleness three months, until the union permitted the company to drop them. The company officials say that twenty-five unions are represented in the factory, and that a large part of the time of the management is occupied in listening to their demands.

On the men's side the principal complaint seems to lie against one McTaggart, foreman of one of the departments, who is said to be a systematic "labor-crusher." His attempt to oust, on the plea of a reduction of the force, several men who had been active in labor matters, and the demand of the union that they be taken back, is said to be the immediate cause of the present strike. The strike includes only the foundry and polishing room; the closing of the rest of the factory on May 3 was due to the fact, so the company announced, that the strike in the foundry

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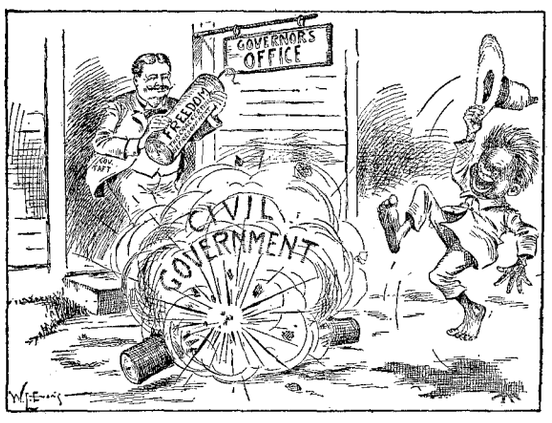
and polishing room cut off the supply of material for the rest of the factory. The company announced its willingness to arbitrate the cause of the strike, but the men insisted that their mates be taken back unconditionally. This the company refused to grant. The factory opened again on June 19, but, according to the New York *Journal*, "the strikes in the foundry and polishing room, the original cause of the trouble, have never been settled, and the company may find it neccessary to shut down again for the same reason as before."

What makes the strike notable is the fact that the unparalleled efforts of the company to make its employes contented and happy seem to have been not wholly successful. One of the workmen is quoted as saying, in an opinion that may or may not be typical of the general feeling in the factory:

"You know the allusion to the Dead Sea apples—fair to the eye, ashes to the tongue? Well, that's the 'model factory of the world' situation summed up. We couldn't eat the beautiful flowers, we couldn't wear the fine books, we hated to have it understood we were so dirty we needed signs reading, 'This way to the bath-rooms,' in front of our work-benches; we hated to be expected to go to religious services willy nilly. We are almost all of us born and bred Americans—sober, decent, and industrious, as our late employers will tell you, but we are not inmates of an institution, even if it is the model one of the sort in the world. We are sick of cant."

MILITARY SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IT was about a year and three months ago that General Otis, after many prior announcements to the effect that the end of the Philippine war was "in sight," declared that it was virtually over, and came home. On Monday of last week General Cailles, the last insurgent leader of any importance to hold out, surrendered; on Wednesday, the last of the volunteers reached San Francisco, leaving only regulars in the Philippines; and on Friday, the report was published that the government has stopped buying horses for military service in the islands. The war, after two and a half years of fighting, now seems to be over in reality. The Filipino generals who have given up are not to be punished, and hundreds of prisoners of war have been set free



THE GLORIOUS FOURTH IN THE PHILIPPINES.
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

in celebration of the surrenders. "These are rather joyous days for the Filipino prisoners of war," says the Manila *New American*, "and General MacArthur's name will be a household word in many Filipino homes for generations." The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives a comprehensive sketch of the military situation in the following paragraphs:

"Since the capture of Aguinaldo over one hundred prominent officers of the old Filipino army have surrendered, among them Trias, Arejola, Pablo, Tecson, Colonel Aba, General Lukban, and General Tinio, leaving Cailles the only notable insurgent in the field. Since negotiations were opened with General Cailles, General Trias has been made governor of Cavite, General Flores the governor of the new province of Cizal, and other insurgent officers have been appointed to important positions.

"At Zamboanga the most influential of the Moro chiefs and heir apparent of the Sultan of Mindanao is proceeding to abolish slavery in the district under his jurisdiction, and has offered to lead his soldiers against any insurgents that may offer resistance to the American government. Not only at Manila, but in all the provinces, the progress of reorganization has been rapid, and whenever there has been assurance of peace civil authority has been established.

GENERAL CAILLES.

"With General Cailles out of the field, there remain only a few bands of brigands resisting the Americans. Some of these bands are led, it is said, by American deserters who, in their own interest, will prolong guerilla warfare as long as possible; but, as these bands will be outside the pale of legitimate warfare, they will be treated as robbers by both natives and Americans, and their annihilation or suppression is a question of only a few months."

Not all the American newspapers believe that clemency to the surrendered chiefs is a good or wise policy. The Minneapolis *Times*, for example, says:

"*The Times* believes in leniency to the utmost limit of propriety in dealing with the Filipinos who have been in arms against the government; but, unless Cailles has been the victim of the lie circumstantial and of the lie horrible, the fitting place for him is a dungeon, to be followed by a court-martial, to be followed by a volley of musketry. If he committed one tithe of the crimes of which he is charged by men who should have known, or if they did not know should have kept silent, the condonation of his offenses is of itself criminal when made either by a government that deprecates further war or by a court that seeks to forgive evil that good may come."

An opposite view of the matter may be seen in the following comment by the Baltimore *American*:

"In good truth, a whole host of the Filipino insurgents richly deserve drastic punishment. They had a right, of course, to make war upon us, and are not to be punished for that. But, having made war, they had no right to wage it according to the rules of uncivilized peoples. By permitting the leaders to live and making use of their services, however, we gain the friendship of a very considerable portion of the native population. On the other hand, were we to deal summarily with these, and the minor lights, we would fill the natives with added hatred toward us. We should remember that, after all, the Filipinos are much like children, requiring to be petted and pampered, else they become stubborn and rebellious. There is more truth than poetry in the old saw: 'Sugar catches more flies than vinegar.'"

The anti-expansionist press insist that independence for the

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Filipinos is still desirable. Says the Indianapolis *News*, for instance:

"We think that the Administration will make a great mistake if it assumes that the people contemplate the permanent retention of the islands with pleasure or enthusiasm. It is a question on which they have not passed—possibly one on which they have not yet made up their minds. But we believe there is a very respectable element of our population—respectable both in size and intelligence—that would be glad to see some way open for getting rid of the responsibility that will be ours if we deny practical independence in the Philippines. The arguments which have prevailed in controlling our policy in regard to Cuba have no application whatever to the Philippines. An independent government in that distant region could not become a menace to us. We become their surer allies by granting independence. The Philippines are not within our natural sphere of influence. They have no relation to the political system of this hemisphere. . . . . .

"It may be that it will be many years before we can wisely withdraw. But it seems to us that we ought to look forward to the ultimate independence of the Philippines, and to strive for that end."

AN INTERNATIONAL SALT TRUST.

SOME alarm is expressed at the latest industrial combination—an international salt trust. This consolidation, which aims at control of one of the necessities of existence, includes the Salt Union of England (the British salt trust), the National Salt Company of this country, the Canadian Salt Company, and the trust that controls the Spanish and Italian output. If this great combination is successful, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "it would seem that a universal salt tax might be laid on the human race, whether the laws of particular nations ordained it or forbade it," and it adds that such a thought is "disquieting." It continues:

"It is disquieting, because we have become used to relying, theoretically at least, on foreign competition as a remedy for domestic oppression. After all, we have thought, if worst comes to worst, we can abolish our protective duties, and then our trusts will have to meet the competition of the world, and will sell us their goods at fair prices. The mere talk of an international combination dispels this cheerful delusion. Such a combination can laugh at tariffs, and, in spite of protectionist theories, can make the consumer pay the tax. In countries enjoying protective duties salt would probably be sold at higher prices, but the salt monopoly would not need or be helped by a tariff."

The vast natural supplies of salt, however, lead a number of papers to believe that there is no danger. It will be time enough for alarm, thinks the Chicago *Record-Herald*, when the trust pockets the oceans. "The Atlantic," it remarks, "gives eighty-one pounds of salt in a ton of water, and altho it has never been weighed, it is a very sure thing that it contains a good many tons of water." The Philadelphia *Press*, too, says that "as salt is produced in almost unlimited quantities in various States of the Union, there need be no fear of this 'combine.'" The New York *Sun* says:

"The international trust promised in salt need not frighten anybody. There has for a long time been some sort of an international trust in window-glass, or at least among the laborers engaged in window-glass-making. But assuming that the international salt trust would be far beyond comparison with its glass colleague in point of size and commercial effectiveness, it would still present no valid ground for anxiety, according to the lessons of our peculiarly ample experience.

"The industrial combinations in this country were built up against the most bitter opposition and frantic dread lest they should prove public calamities. But industrially we are stronger and more surefooted to-day than ever, and very largely through our unequaled development of the trust system.

"Economically, therefore, we can watch the trust acquire an international form with attention that has the great advantage of calmness. The political effect of the international trust is another matter."

TRADE WITH RUSSIA AT A STANDSTILL.

THE reports current in many of the daily papers that our tariff tilts with Russia have not materialy affected our trade with that country are not in accord with the facts, if we are to take the word of *American Trade* (Philadelphia) in the matter. That journal says, in fact:

"As a result of the countervailing duty of 50 per cent. imposed by Russia on all American manufactured goods, the export trade with that country has come to a standstill. The only direct line from New York to St. Petersburg is the Scandinavian-American, and during the season of navigation in the Baltic every steamship carried from 400 to 1,000 tons of freight, chiefly machinery, for St. Petersburg. The steamship *Alexandria* sailed June 8, for Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin, and the only freight that was offered for St. Petersburg was 100 barrels of bark extract.

"Those interested in the Baltic trade say that there can be no

RECIPROCITY—AS IT IS PRACTISED.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

UNCLE SAM: "And that's his way of getting customers!"
—*The New York World.*

THE RUSSIAN AFFAIR IN CARTOON.

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hope for a resumption of Russian trade this summer. They believe that the levying of the import duty on the Russian sugars was a huge mistake, considering how infinitesimal the amount imported was and the vast export trade we had with Russia and Siberia. The attempt to boom the products of the sugar trust is costing manufacturers of iron and steel a vast sum of money, as the 50-per-cent. duty is simply prohibitive. It is intimated that these manufacturers will be heard from before long, and that there is a movement on foot to lay the whole matter before the Treasury Department. In consequence of the present conditions European manufactures are being rushed into Russia and the ports are crowded with vessels carrying them.

"American exports consist largely of general agricultural machinery to Russia, while vast quantities of railroad material, mining and general machinery have been exported to Vladivostock from Atlantic ports, much of it being shipped from New York."

The London *Economist's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the entire foreign trade of the Russian empire is practically stationary. The imports over the European border fell off four per cent. last year, altho the exports increased 14 per cent. The foreign trade of the United States is about $30 per capita; that of Russia $5 per capita, a sum lower than the per capita foreign trade of the empire twenty years ago. In this country such a record would create concern, but in Russia it is considered excellent, as the Czar wishes his subjects to do their trading among themselves, so that they will not become dependent upon other nations.

A SWEEPING MILWAUKEE INJUNCTION.

ONE of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued in a labor case was granted last week by a Milwaukee judge to the Vilter Manufacturing Company of that city. This injunction is directed against the International Association of Machinists, and prohibits the strikers "from in any way interfering with the men employed at the Vilter Works, from gathering about the plant, from posting pickets, from combining with tradesmen in order to boycott the Vilter Company, or to refuse to sell supplies to the men employed there and who have refused to quit," and, in short, forbidding the strikers from doing anything that will "in any way operate to damage the Vilter Company or its employees." The injunction is returnable to the circuit court of Milwaukee, and may, of course, be set aside. Says the news depatch:

"The suit is without a parallel, and is the first of the kind ever issued. If it proves successful, it will play a most important part in labor disturbances of the future. While the action is brought in the name of the Vilter Company, it is really the National Metal Trades Association that is the plaintiff, the Vilter Company having been selected to serve as plaintiff because, it is said, the equities existing were greatest in its favor and Milwaukee was considered as the best place in the country in which to fight the battle in the courts."

The Milwaukee *Journal*, in discussing the issues at stake, declares:

"It has come to be generally conceded that organization of employers, capital, and labor for purposes of mutual support and profit is legitimate and stands on equal footing for all. It is also conceded that workmen may quit work when they please and for any reason, or for no reason, save possibly in some cases where large interests involving public safety are concerned. And this is rather a question of comity and morals for the quitter than a definition of law. But the question of how far labor may go in preventing others who wish to work from replacing the strikers needs a clear definition. The claim of this right so to prevent any from taking employment has been strenuously resisted. It is argued that rights and duties are reciprocal; the right to quit work infers the right to take work with equal freedom. It is argued that if employers are subject to the one rule, they should have the benefit of the other. Our courts, laws, and public opinion hold that there is nothing approaching slavery in our system. Men must be free to follow their pursuits in their own way. A man's labor is his own absolutely. He may exercise the right by himself or voluntarily surrender a partial control to an organization, as he wills. But it is his personal right and there must be no compulsion on either side. This is the vital question at issue."

The Detroit *Free Press* maintains that the injunction is perfectly proper and legal. "We frankly confess," it says, "that we can not detect wherein the Milwaukee judge has in the slightest degree curtailed or trespassed upon the 'rights' of labor. The right to strike is not questioned. The holding of the court, as we read, is that when employees voluntarily lay down their tools and quit their employers, all preexisting relations are broken and the strikers have no more claims upon which to presume than have the veriest strangers. Within their rights as citizens they may do just what other citizens may do, and no more." The Chicago *Evening Post*, on the other hand, thinks the proceeding a very high-handed one. It says:

"Is picketing unlawful in Wisconsin? We do not think it is. A court of equity has no power to forbid lawful acts. There are other things named in the injunction which are not necessarily unlawful, tho they may result in injury to the company. Under the recent able opinions of Judges Baker and Waterman injury, even if malicious, is no test of legal wrong. Public opinion will not tolerate one-sided application of the vague conspiracy law. If blacklisting is permissible, boycotting is equally so, provided it is peaceable.

"Peace between capital and labor will not be promoted by the abuse of the injunction remedy."

AFRO-AMERICAN COMMENTS ON DISFRANCHISEMENT.

THE comments of the Afro-American papers in these days of negro disfranchisement are marked by a sad and hopeless tone that is in sharp contrast to the usual cheerfulness and optimism of the negro race. The Savannah *Gazette* (Afro-American), for example, says:

"These be terrible times through which the Afro-American is now passing, but more terrible will they be upon the future Caucasian, for they are sowing what they must evidently reap.

"That the Caucasian is doing his utmost to subjugate the negro to the merest ownerless slave, crush out his manhood, destroy his race pride and self-respect is an evident fact by every move of the white man upon his checkerboard of current history. Whether he will succeed or not depends upon the wisdom and sagacity of the negro himself, aided by the nobler instincts and element of the royal-blooded white people of the South. Without their assistance we can accomplish but little.

"It seems that the South is at present dominated by a soulless, heartless, cracker element whose highest aim and ambition is to take away from the black man every vestige of hope and place beyond his reach all avenues to civilized citizenship. The accomplishment of this purpose will mean the chattel and charlatanism of the whole negro race.

"To defeat this plan we must enlist the sympathy and good will of every Christian white man and woman in America and interest them in our cause. We must get them to see the inequitable justice meted out to us by the various judges of our courts and the mean advantages taken of us by others very nearly as high in authority, and ask them to create a sentiment against the perpetration of such injustices upon a weak, docile, and defenseless people. We must make it plain to these good people that the unsympathetic and heartless ones of their race are inscribing on the pages of history in letters of flesh and blood the doom of our defenseless race and that while doing this they are thoughtlessly inditing their own damnation."

The Washington *Bee* (Afro-American) says in a similar strain:

"Is there no one to come to the defense of the black man? Does he deserve the treatment that he is receiving from those

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who endeavored to destroy the Union? When the colored man sees his wife, his children, and his property taken away from him and he compelled to leave and seek refuge in a more congenial climate, [these things] are sufficient to make him lament. The advice of *The Bee* to those who are weak is to make no resistance, neither should the strong do anything to create disturbance. The time will soon come when all nationalities will live in peace and harmony.

"The constitutional convention that is now in session at Richmond, Va., will no doubt put itself on record depriving the colored man of his right to cast his ballot. If the action of the several state governments are right, the destiny of the negro is doomed. If they are wrong, then right will prevail and the lamentation of the negro will come to an end. There is a God, and a just one, who will right all things."

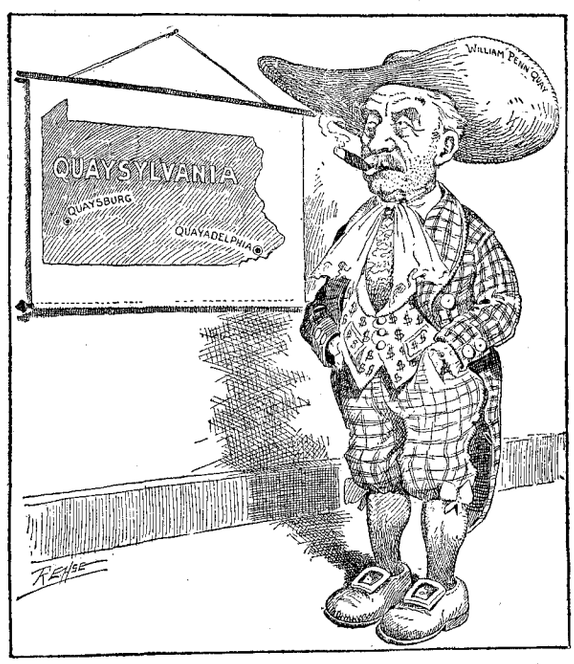
The New York *Age* (Afro-American) says:

"Some of the members of the Virginia constitutional convention want to have the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution repealed; and we suspect that some of these members were with Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomatox. They do not forget. They still remember the valor of the black troops at Newmarket Heights and Petersburg. They are sowing the seeds for more trouble. They should be wiser.

"The Fifteenth Amendment will not be repealed. The crazy people who want to repeal it should remember how much it cost to enact it in the fundamental law. Revolutions are not in the habit of going backward. It would be a sorry old world if they were. We are bound to move forward to a broader and juster citizenship on national and not race lines."

"THE LOOTING OF PENNSYLVANIA."

THE sensation created by the action of the mayor and council of Philadelphia in giving away, under authority conferred by the recent "ripper" legislation of the State, railroad franchises over more than a hundred miles of streets has attracted attention and drawn caustic comment in every State of the Union. "John Wanamaker appears to have driven the Philadelphia franchise grabbers into a corner," remarks the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* (Rep.), referring to Wanamaker's offer of $2,500,000 for the



THE MAN WHO HAS RECENTLY SECURED BY "TREATY" A LARGE TRACT OF LAND FROM THE "INDIANS."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

franchises that were given away. "The quiet submission of the people of Philadelphia to the street-railway franchise steal," dryly adds the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) "has convinced the Pennsylvania boodlers that the public rather likes to be robbed." The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) says that "it may be doubted if anything quite the equal of this Philadelphia affair has ever yet been recorded"; while the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.) wonders if there are any lengths to which the Pennsylvania politician may not go without incurring rebuke at the polls. The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) thinks that "the unheard-of corruption and debauchery of the present Pennsylvania legislature and the weakness of the poor tool of an unprincipled gang who rattles around in the gubernatorial chair" are preparing conditions for a Democratic state victory; and the Denver *Post* (Ind.) observes that the people of Philadelphia, who have so tamely submitted to "high-handed outrage" have "still something to learn from the wild and woolly West."

Mr. Wanamaker's part in the popular protest against the course of the state machine and the city officials has been a prominent one, and his renewal of his first offer to the city of $2,500,000 for the franchises granted, with an additional bonus of $500,000 to be distributed among those in gratuitous possession of these valuable privileges, is widely noticed. In his second letter, which was addressed to Congressman Robert Foerderer, he not only makes the financial offer just outlined, but also agrees to build and operate railroads on which three-cent fares shall be charged between the hours of 6 and 8 A.M. and 5 and 7 P.M., and consents to return the franchises to the city at any time within ten years for the price of the actual money expended and invested. He further stipulates that the money he pays to the city shall be used for the deepening of the Delaware River channel and the building of public schools. Mr. Wanamaker's effort to "balk a rotten political deal," says the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.), "entitles him to the thanks of all honest citizens." A view of his action more in accord with that of his political enemies is voiced by the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), which says:

"Mr. Wanamaker really doesn't want to go into the street-railway business. He doesn't want these franchises. Mr. Wanamaker is only playing politics. He puts in a good deal of time at politics, but has achieved few successes. His offers for these municipal privileges are for publication only. He desires to advertise the fact in a conspicuous and sensational way that the city of Philadelphia is being looted in the interest of certain persons who are friends of his political enemies."

The struggle against the domination of the Quay-Ashbridge machine has largely crystallized around the personality of District-Attorney Rothermel, who has come into prominence on account of his known hostility to the designs of the Republican politicians and the fact that his name has been rejected by them in their nomination of city officers for the ensuing term. "District Attorney Rothermel is the embodiment of the question at issue between the people and the criminal machine," says the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.). "No argument is needed to convince intelligent citizens that P. F. Rothermel was rejected for renomination," adds the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "for the sole reason that his vigilant and courageous administration of the district attorney's office is the one obstacle to their schemes of misrule and corruption." A vast mass-meeting, attended by many thousands of citizens and addressed by Col. A. K. McClure and other well-known speakers, was held in Philadelphia on Thursday of last week, and severe resolutions were passed condemning the "insolently despotic power" of state and city officials and emphasizing the importance of returning Mr. Rothermel to office. This assemblage, declares the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "struck the deepest and the fiercest note that has been heard in this State for many a year." A telegram indorsing the movement was received from Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, who asked to be enrolled as a vice-president of the meeting, and this has led to the impression that the sympathies of the President and Cabinet are with the reform

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movement. It is also significant that such stanch Republican papers as the New York *Mail and Express* (reputed to be Senator Platt's organ) denounce in no measured terms the action of the Philadelphia officials. "Civic honor demands that the so-called Republican 'machine' be ditched," it says. "Republicans everywhere will throw up their hats if Philadelphia will only do it." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which is championing almost single-handed the course of Senator Quay and Mayor Ashbridge, contains much bitter comment on "Wanamakerism" and the "falsehood and vituperation of the yellow journals." Mr. Rothermel it describes as "Mr. Wanamaker's heretofore private counsel." It continues:

"Because John Wanamaker wants to go to the United States Senate, the newspaper organs of Wanamakerism have been telling the people that they have been robbed.

"They have not been.

"It is a lie.

"The movement for Rothermel is a mistake. It is the cloak that conceals the hidden hands of the political manipulators. The prominent citizens who attended last night's meeting have not been taken behind the curtain. When they penetrate there, when they discover what there really is behind this movement, they will run from it like frightened sheep.

"For behind it all is hypocrisy—nothing else.

"And hypocritical hands are doing the secret manipulating.

"Our friends of last night's meeting unwittingly, unknowingly, have become the catspaws of a Personal-Interest movement that is bound in the end to go to smash.

"And when the thing is fully exposed and understood, as it will be in the course of time, there will be a very general stampede from it."

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

NOT the least startling and far-reaching result of the "expansion" policy now definitely adopted by the United States Government and ratified by the Supreme Court is found in its influence upon our commerce among the South American states and their attitude toward us. "While we are trying to establish an empire on the other side of the world," declares the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), "Germany is rapidly establishing her trade in South America, our natural market. While the American people are following a will-o'-the-wisp in the Melanesian archipelago in Asia, they have been giving the European nations the pretexts they wish to interfere in the affairs of the western hemisphere." The activity of Germany in colonizing Brazil is regarded in some quarters as presaging ambitious designs. It is estimated that there are at present in Brazil about 300,000 Germans. Venezuela, too, especially since the present asphalt imbroglio, is reported to have been "flirting with European governments," and Chile is far from friendly to this country. A most significant expression of South American sentiment is contained in an article by Señor Gransac, librarian of the National Library in Buenos Ayres, reported in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). "This writer may be all that is bad," remarks *The Post*, "prejudiced, blind, suspicious, ungrateful. Yet he undoubtedly speaks for the prevalent sentiment in the states south of the equator."

Señor Gransac, in his article, trenchantly discusses the Monroe doctrine, and dwells upon the serious modification of the attitude of the larger South American nations toward the United States, which must inevitably result from the latter-day "flaming Yankee imperialism." He makes it clear that the great and growing republics of South America—Chile, Argentina, and Brazil—feel themselves to-day much more threatened by the United States than by Europe. "These republics," writes Señor Gransac, "have no fear of civilized and industrial Europe—the only Europe we know. She exchanges her goods for ours without trying to shut out our products, and sends us thousands of her sons every year to become full citizens and defenders of their new country." As far as the larger states are concerned, they now need no protection against Europe and the Monroe doctrine is "played out." Speaking of the moral effect of America's colonial policy, Señor Gransac declares that an attack has been made "not upon our autonomy, but upon our political beliefs, and an attack delivered by the very people who had impressed them upon us, by both precept and example; we find ourselves bewildered, like a scholar in presence of the apostasy of his teacher. Having lost all faith in the apostle, we are in danger of losing faith in his gospel. The historian will not regard it as the smallest of the crimes of American imperialism that it gave this profound shock to the souls of us South Americans."

RIGHT UNDER HIS NOSE.
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

Commenting on these remarks, the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) says:

"In reckoning up the gains and losses of our expansion policy, a tremendous make-weight must be put into the wrong side of the scales to represent the loss of the unique place we held, up to 1898, among the great Powers of the world, in our supposed freedom from the desire for external dominion to which the others were all subject. He would be a bold computer who should undertake to determine how many guns and how great a tonnage of war-ships it would take to redress the balance."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

NOW Justice Brewer is married he will probably find out what it means to have his decisions reversed.—*The Omaha News.*

IT should perhaps be explained to the Cubans that the *Independence* that is so speedy is only a yacht.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

NOT A PLUM.—One thing the Russians can't say—that is that the Secretary of the Treasury is a green Gage.—*The Detroit Journal.*

GENERAL CAILLES, having read the news from Pennsylvania, may have become disgusted with his own primitive methods.—*The Detroit News.*

ADMIRAL CERVERA may at least congratulate himself on escaping disputes as to whose likeness is to go on any medal.—*The Washington Star.*

A NEWSPAPER headline reads: "Has Emperor Kwang-Hsu been murdered?" He has; fourteen times within our remembrance.—*The Detroit News.*

SOLOMON had a world-wide reputation for wisdom—but then the old gentleman had no youthful college graduates to compete with.—*The Chicago News.*

A CONFIDENTIAL EXPLANATION.—"And what do we mean by saying that we do not intend to annex Manchuria?" asked his friend. "We mean," replied the Russian statesman, "that we have annexed it already and it isn't necessary to do it twice."—*Puck.*

BATS measuring nearly five feet from tip to tip of wings have been discovered in East Africa. Better import some of them into this country. Some of our baseball players need a bat about that width to insure their hitting the ball.—*The St. Louis Star.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE AND THE PROFESSIONS.

WE lately quoted some statements of Mr. George H. Warner concerning the nationality of American authors, founded upon Mr. Oscar Fay Adams's "Handbook of American Literature." A new edition of that work has now been published from which it appears that the number of writers in this country since its settlement has reached a total of about 7,500, instead of 6,500 as given in the preceding edition.

In a second article, Mr. Warner, who was associate editor of Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature," gives some facts, founded on the new edition of Adams's "Handbook," concerning literature as a profession. Literature here has not been, as in the older countries, an exclusive caste or profession, he remarks. "What has appeared in print has been mainly the work of men who have produced what their vocations have led them to wish to express; even, as in most cases, outside the realm of the pure literary intent." He continues (in the New York *Times Saturday Review*, May 25):

"The profession of letters not being a distinct one, what takes its place is rather a profession of scholarship. There is an ever-increasing number of men devoted to inteilectual pursuits like the ministry, education, the law, medicine, who are at the same time authors.

"The clerical profession, as one might reason from the ancient meaning and application of the word clerk, contributes by far the greater number of writers, except, of course, writers of newspapers. It has the most leisure from its public duties and is prone to declare its views on any subject with less timidity than any other class of men, except, again, journalists. In the early period religious controversy and assertion were its principal themes; in the last half-century the effort of the writers has been to sweep back the incoming tide of science with a broom, to contradict discoveries in material things on moral grounds, or to defend and sustain some self-destroying dogma of their creed; but there has been a large product of exposition, exegesis, counsel, and spiritual experience, which has had much influence in its time, tho the part of it which is printed by request stands on the book shelves of the dealers longer than any other, and tho sermons are the cheapest literature offered by the dealers in old books.

"But the clergyman has been busy also in the lighter form of literature, and has written prolifically on current and political topics, essays on art, literature, travel, fishing, history, and many have added the novel and the poem to the score. From a careful estimate, it may be confidently stated that fully 25 per cent. out of a list of about 6,500 authors, from the beginning of the colonies till now, have been clergymen. Of these, the Congregational ministers are the most numerous, being approximately 5.9 per cent. of the whole 25 per cent. The Methodists come next, with 3.6; the Presbyterians, with 3.5; the Episcopalians, 3.4; the Unitarians, 2.8; the Baptists, 2.7; the Universalists, 1.3; the Reformed Dutch, 1; the Roman Catholics, 0.4, with the Quakers, Swedenborgians, Lutherans, Cambellites, and Irvingites making up the total 25 per cent. . . . . .

"Next in number to the clergy stand those who, for want of a better term, are classed as educators, presidents of colleges, universities, and other schools, professors, instructors, and teachers—a body of men who stand sponsors for learning and culture and who have among them some 11 per cent. of the authors of the United States. Their works are more closely related to scholarship than any other. . . . . .

"Next in order the legal profession has the most authors to its credit, some 8 per cent. The books produced by the legal profession are not solely, tho they are mainly, upon legal subjects, the wilderness of statutes in our States and the Federal Government and the multitude of decisions, which really constitute the law, rendering it profitable to publish guides and expositions of law in great numbers. It was stated recently that in the last year more works have appeared on law than on any other topic except fiction. Journalism, with its coordinate divisions of editor and publisher, has about the same rate as the law. It is to be remarked, however, that in literature journalism has been a stepping-stone to a successful literary occupation aside from the newspaper. The next prominent class is that of the physician and surgeon, with some 5 per cent. The doctor has shown a decided tendency to become a naturalist, perhaps to produce, or at least understand, his own simples, and a novelist perhaps to medicine the souls of his patients; at any rate, we owe him many a literary incantation."

CHURCHILL'S "THE CRISIS" AND THE CRITICS.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S popular success in American historical romance does not seem likely to be lessened by his latest work, "The Crisis." It is not a sequel to "Richard Carvel," and yet it is a sequence, several of the descendants of that already famous revolutionary hero figuring in this new story. There are numerous signs that Mr. Churchill's popularity (the publishers of "The Crisis" announced a first edition of 100,000) is awakening the resentment of the critics, and several of them feel called upon to treat the book with mixed severity and levity. On the whole, however, the book is recognized as a result of conscientious study and of more than average literary skill. The London *Spectator* describes the plot of the story as follows:

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

"The true hero of the story is Lincoln, and we have to thank Mr. Churchill for a very honest portrait of that great man, and a most graphic account of the manner in which he conquered the admiration of the fastidious. The scene of the story is laid in St. Louis, mainly in the *ante-bellum* years. Thither come Mrs. Brice and her son from Boston to make a fresh start in life, thither also Eliphalet Hopper, the shrewd, sanctimonious Yankee adventurer and villain of the plot. Stephen Brice studies law with Judge Whipple, a fiery Abolitionist, but a great personal friend of Colonel Carvel, a typical Southern cavalier and father of the lovely Virginia Carvel. With her Stephen, of course, falls in love, but Virginia, tho magnetized by his strong personality, loses no chance of expressing her disdain for his politics. Between the Judge and the Colonel, representing the extreme views on either side, we have exponents of various shades of opinion on the burning question of the day in the little group of families who compose the *dramatis personæ*. As the war grows imminent, the relations become more and more strained. But Mr. Churchill's tact in treading on the *ignes suppositos cineri doloso* never deserts him. He holds the personal balance wonderfully even between the rival camps. In the end Brice, after rescuing Virginia's betrothed, is rewarded by the avowal of her love, while, to balance this Northern conquest, the rôle of villain is filled to detestation by the money-grubbing Yankee traitor, Eliphalet Hopper. We may note as a special and most interesting feature in the book the account of the German colony in St. Louis, and the notable part played by them on the side of the North."

The critic of *The Spectator* considers Mr. Churchill's popularity (for in Great Britain also "Richard Carvel" has had a great sale, due in part, it is said, to the fact that the author's name is

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the same as that of the British war correspondent now a member of the House of Commons) is an excellent sign of the times, for he has given us in "The Crisis" "an exceedingly spirited, interesting, and right-minded romance of the Civil War."

The Speaker (London) is also quite laudatory, tho its admiration is by no means unrestrained. It says:

"Mr. Winston Churchill has written a book that seems to sum up the tendency of much recent American fiction. Intense patriotism and fearless sentimentality seem to be the leading traits of the school, and they are both expressed at their best in Mr. Churchill's excellent new novel. 'The Crisis' is a living, stirring story of the great Secession War. . . . . .

"We know exactly what to expect from this *mise en scène* and this period in history. We know what those impossibly thoroughbred-looking young men that we see in the illustrations to it will do in their impossibly restrained manner. We have heard it all before. But, on the whole, we think, it has never been quite so well done as Mr. Churchill does it, and his frank hero-worship gives the book something of the glamour of a national epic. For his hero is Abraham Lincoln."

The Academy (London) also thinks that Mr. Churchill's popularity is to be permanent, not transient; but that as an original artist he does not count. We quote from its review of "The Crisis":

"'Richard Carvel' was admirably constructed—hard, formal, and brilliant. 'The Crisis' is the same. Mr. Winston Churchill has not gone back. He will not be among those authors who achieve fame in a month only to lose it again in a few years. He will always be a dignified and impressive figure in American letters, and his books will always have an immense sale. So much it is fairly safe to prophesy. As an artist of original force and vision he counts not at all. Save that 'Richard Carvel' dealt with the Revolution and 'The Crisis' deals with the Civil War there is no real difference between the two novels. The characters are the same puppets in each; the spirit of every episode is the same. . . . Nothing could be more hackneyed, essentially, than 'The Crisis.' Yet it is a quite readable book—such is Mr. Churchill's virtuosity. It has the advantage of being the very best work of an industrious and highly ingenious man. The historical portraits—of Lincoln, Sherman, Grant—are put in with minute detail: they are perfectly faithful—and lifeless. The whole book is a wonderful imitation of the real thing. In saying that it could not be better and it could not be worse than it is we have no wish to utter a paradox."

The critic of *Literature* (London) is less sparing of praise. He pronounces the book to be "as well executed a novel as we have come across for many a long day," and thinks Mr. Churchill "probably the best writer of fiction now living" on this side of the Atlantic. The characters of Grant, Sherman, and especially Lincoln are considered "lifelike enough," but they are not the most important of Mr. Churchill's creations:

"The handful of St. Louis citizens that he sets before us—Colonel Carvel and his daughter, Judge Whipple, and the Colfaxes—step at once (as only the characters of a master in fiction can) into the ranks of our chosen friends. Mr. Churchill's popularity, both in England and America, is something to marvel at, but 'The Crisis' shows that it is not undeserved. He has the gift of sympathy—the most valuable of all gifts in an author's equipment. There is a touch of Thackeray about him, and not only in the manner of writing, but in the essentials."

The verdict of the American critics, so far as they have yet expressed themselves, is similar to that reached by the British reviewers—that Mr. Churchill shows marked literary talent, but not, as yet, literary genius. Hamilton W. Mabie, reviewing "The Crisis" in the New York *Times Saturday Review*, writes:

"It is distinctly the most carefully studied and the most convincing novel which has yet been written on the Civil War; no other story brings the reader so close to some of the great figures in the struggle; no other brings before the imagination so distinctly the terrible experiences which befell those who stood in the center of the storm. 'The Crisis' is a footnote to American history, as well as a stirring and moving novel."

The Bookman (New York) thinks that "The Crisis" in "an earnest and serious bit of work," and, in a minor way, "a very important addition to contemporary American literature"; but that it is "without the slightest touch of genius," and "utterly uninspired." *The Independent* similarly finds "but the least spark of vitality in the book," and thinks that the story, tho carefully elaborated, "contains neither plot nor movement"; the characters are "commonplace and unconvincing," the language "correct but heavy"; and yet that "there is nowhere any meretricious or vulgar appeal," "the sentiment throughout is good, even noble," and it is apparent that "the author held before him the highest ideals of writing." William Marion Reedy, writing in *The Mirror* (St. Louis), says that the one triumph of the book is the character of Jinny Carvel (granddaughter of Richard Carvel and Dorothy). Mr. Reedy writes:

"She is Mr. Winston Churchill's triumph. She is greater than his hero or heroes, than Lincoln, Grant, or Sherman. She's a girl of girls, and the wonder is, that it is so, for the outlines of her character are to be found in a thousand stories of girls who love young men they think they hate. She is well done even tho blocked out on conventional lines. She asserts herself in defiance of the stock situations in which she is placed. She has carried Mr. Winston Churchill out of and beyond himself, and I suspect, from the tenor of the book, that he did not know that this was happening while he was writing it. But that's the way with our triumphs."

WHO PAINTED THE REMBRANDT PICTURES?

IT is not impossible that this question may yet become the theme of a discussion as impassioned as that that arose over the question, Who wrote the plays of Shakespeare? In 1891, Max Lautner raised the former question, asserting that Rembrandt was a very humble character, who could not have painted the pictures showing deep spiritual life usually credited to him unless he had "two souls." The artist who really created these great works of art, Lautner declared, was Ferdinand Vol. Lautner was assailed with a storm of ridicule, became a jest for connoisseurs, and even his friends deserted him. "And yet," now writes Prof. August Rineklake in the *Deutsche Revue*, "Lautner is right." Professor Rineklake, who is an architect of Munster, proceeds as follows:

"If one permits oneself to point out to the defenders of Rembrandt the signature [of Vol], which, after it has once been discovered, can be seen on all the paintings of Rembrandt with the naked eye, they will simply characterize this by the word 'nonsense.' They declare the letters to have arisen by accident, so that a ready imagination could easily fancy this signature on the pictures made from cracks and tears, as there are always many such places on the pictures. They even go so far as to point to the possibility of the canvas-maker having put his name on the canvas, and that this shows through the oil paint. So that Vol, it seems, must also have supplied Rembrandt with canvas.

"Rembrandt's defenders point to the 'irrefragable proof' as found in the etchings which 'undoubtedly belong to him,' and their connection with the paintings; but this testimony is very slight.

"I have before me 'L'Œuvres de Rembrandt' by Mr. Charles Blanc (Paris, 1880). By examining the leaves of this magnificent work, I found on No. 230, 'Rembrandt en buste,' the reflected signature of Rembrandt. Here his name is also written in the ordinary way (that is, not as a mirror reflection). This caused me to examine the other leaves of the work by means of a mirror also, and there, to my astonishment, I found on almost all of the etchings (just as Lautner had done before me), clear and distinct in every place, the name 'F. Vol.' There was no longer any room for doubt. This fact could not be disputed.

"It appears to me as if Vol, after finishing a plate, had taken some blunt object, a piece of wood with a very fine point, or even a brush, with which, after dipping it into the acid, he had traced his name wherever he could do so without injuring the plate. He had evidently even followed an impulse leading him to write

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it across the face, probably out of mere sport, for in both large and small characters the name 'Vol' is to be found in nearly all of the etchings.

"Now it will be easy to examine into the genuineness of the pictures and etchings of Rembrandt (so-called). It is now the duty of connoisseurs to search, particularly in the Holland archives, for information as to Vol and his work, as well as to his position with regard to Rembrandt. It is particularly important to find out the exact period of Vol's absence in Italy—which I place at 1642–1648—and to examine his work of this period. In this way it can be determined how far he was influenced by Italian art.

"By thorough study of this sort entirely new light may be thrown on the much too obscure history of Dutch art."— *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP AND ANTISEMITIC PLAYS.

THE theater as a means of propaganda has been attempted by the Russian and French Antisemites. At St. Petersburg and certain provincial cities of Russia a drama called "The Sons of Israel" has been produced, with riots and disorder as the consequence. The Russian censor had sanctioned the productions, and the demonstrations have not led to a revocation of the permission. The impartial critics have pronounced the play to be without literary or dramatic value—nothing but an appeal to fanaticism and race prejudice, while the antisemitic press declares it to be a genuine work of art and an assault not on Judaism generally, but only on ultra-orthodox, unprogressive, and anti-national elements among the Jews.

In Paris the theatrical censor has prohibited two plays recently, and the minister has upheld him. A motion of censure against the ministry for this interference with the freedom of the drama was defeated by the Chamber of Deputies by an overwhelming majority. One of these plays is extreme in its antisemitism, and was suppressed in "the interest of public order and civil peace." The author is Albert Guinon, two of whose plays have attracted attention and given him some reputation as a serious dramatist. The name of the prohibited drama is "Décadence," and the theme is the decadence of the old French nobility and its absolute subjection to Jewish money-lenders, schemers, and Shylocks. The law in France does not prevent authors of prohibited plays from publishing them in book form. Guinon has accordingly published his "Décadence," and the press has printed summaries and reviews of it of unusual length. From *Le Journal* we get the following account of the plot and tendency of this antisemitic drama:

The old Duke de Barfleur, a rake and spendthrift, has dissipated his entire fortune and mortgaged all his estates. He is at his wit's end, and he announces his ruin to his daughter Jeannine. Habituated to luxury and extravagance, she scarcely comprehends. The Duke hints at lending his name to certain enterprising firms and recommending their goods to the public; the daughter reproaches him for so undignified a suggestion.

Abraham Strohmann, a dishonest Jew who has made millions in war contracts, the supply of girl-slaves to Asiatic rulers, and later in more "legitimate" financial enterprises, has purchased all the notes of the Duke and thus become his single creditor. He has a son, Nathan, who is educated, polished, and a good Frenchman, not having had to resort to his father's criminal methods and having had the advantages of wealth and influence. Nathan is in love with Jeannine, and his father, with his knowledge, asks the Duke for his daughter's hand in the son's name. The Duke revolts and refuses, and the merciless creditor threatens him with legal proceedings and disgrace. The matter is submitted to Jeannine. She scorns Nathan and detests Jews generally, but to save her father she agrees to marry Nathan.

The young girl loves, and is loved by, a nobleman named Chérancé. They part in anguish and intense hatred for the Strohmanns. But the marriage takes place, and the young couple establish themselves in a magnificent residence. Jeannine's friends visit her, and to all appearances Nathan is admitted into the most exclusive, aristocratic circles on a footing of equality. But in reality he is detested and despised by most, tolerated by the rest, and only one gentleman admits a liking for him. In his own house, behind his back, but in the presence of his wife, he is ridiculed, denounced, and spoken of, together with his race, in terms of loathing and contempt.

Jeannine and her former lover awaken Nathan's jealousy, and he forbids Chérancé to continue his visits. The wife defiantly tells him that he never had a trace of her affection or respect, and that her love is all given to Chérancé. At first, however, she remains true to her marriage vows, but later she leaves Nathan and becomes the mistress of Chérancé.

Even this illicit love is overcome by the "harsh law of money." Chérancé, too, is ruined, and starvation confronts him and Jeannine. Nathan presents himself, suffering from jealousy, humiliation, and wounded pride, and succeeds in inducing Jeannine to return to him—a sad, but not repentant, woman.

Le Journal asserts that since the play is an exposure of "the false nobility as well as of the real Jewry," and the blame is distributed right and left with an impartial hand, the suppression ordered by the censor and approved by the ministry was without justification. It also points out that the play will be read by more people than could possibly have seen it on the stage, and that the intervention of the Government is futile in so far as the effect on public opinion is concerned.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

OF the most popular books for the month of May, according to *The World's Work* (July), "Eben Holden," "Alice of Old Vincennes," and "Richard Yea-and-Nay" were in the lead. They appear among the first twelve in the book-dealers' and in the librarians' reports, as given below, compiled from many lists sent from various parts of the country. In comment, *The World's Work* says: "The same five books that led the list last month are at the head this month, with slightly changed relative positions."

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
2. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
4. Penelope's Irish Experiences—Wiggin.
5. The Octopus—Norris.
6. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
7. Truth Dexter—McCall.
8. Graustark—McCutcheon.
9. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
10. In the Name of Woman—Marchand.
11. Quincy Adams Sawyer—Pidgeon.
12. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
13. Like Another Helen—Horton.
14. Sky Pilot—Connor.
15. The Turn of the Road—Frothingham.
16. Juldetty—McElroy.
17. Up from Slavery—Washington.
18. Uncle Terry—Munn.
19. Sir Christopher—Goodwin.
20. Every Inch a King—Sawyer.
21. The Story of Sarah—Forssland.
22. Betsy Ross—Hotchkiss.
23. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
24. Miss Pritchard's Wedding Experience—Burnham.
25. Crucial Instances—Wharton.
26. Clayton Hallowell—Van Praag.
27. In Search of Mademoiselle—Gibbs.
28. A Carolina Cavalier—Eggleston.
29. Neil Gwyn, Comedian—Moore.
30. Sailor's Log—Evans.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
3. Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
4. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
5. Eleanor—Ward.
6. Babs, the Impossible—Grand.
7. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
8. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
9. Sky Pilot—Connor.
10. The Life of T. H. Huxley—Huxley.
11. The Master Christian—Corelli.
12. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
13. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
14. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
15. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
16. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
17. To Have and to Hold—Johnston.
18. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington.
19. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
20. Quincy Adams Sawyer—Pidgeon.
21. Wild Animals I Have Known—Thompson.
22. Uncle Terry—Munn.
23. A Woman Tenderfoot—Thompson.
24. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
25. Elizabeth and Her German Garden—Anon.
26. The Reign of Law—Allen.
27. Literary Friends and Acquaintances—Howells.
28. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.
29. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
30. Up from Slavery—Washington.

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DEBT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO KING ALFRED.

THE millennial commemoration of the death of King Alfred calls to mind forcibly the fact that, almost more than any king in history, he was one of the main forces from which the chief movements of a great nation's subsequent career in language, literature, and the arts of civilized life took their first inspiration and direction. Part of the debt which the English language owes to Alfred is pointed out by Prof. Brander Matthews in a late article (*Harper's Monthly*, June). He writes:

"The historian of the English people asserts that what made Alfred great, small as was his sphere of action, was 'the moral grandeur of his life. He lived solely for the good of his people.' He laid the foundations for a uniform system of law, and he started schools, wishing that every free-born youth who had the means should 'abide at his book till he can understand English writing.' He invited scholars from other lands to settle in England; but what most told on English culture was done not by them but by the king himself. He 'resolved to throw open to his people in their own tongue the knowledge which till then had been limited to the clergy,' and he 'took his books as he found them,' the popular manuals of the day, Bede and Boethius and Orosius. These he translated with his own hand, editing freely, and expanding and contracting as he saw fit. 'Do not blame me if any know Latin better than I,' he explained with modest dignity; 'for every man must say what he says and must do what he does according to his ability.' And Green, from whom this quotation is borrowed, insists that 'simple as was his aim, Alfred created English literature'—the English literature which is still alive and sturdy after a thousand years, and which is to-day flourishing not only in Great Britain, where Alfred founded it, but here in the United States, in a larger land, the existence of which the good king had no reason ever to surmise."

Professor Matthews draws an interesting comparison between the Elizabethan English and the modern Americans. Not a few race-characteristics revealed in Elizabethan drama have been better preserved here than in the United Kingdom, and many a locution now dropped out of use there has survived here. Our spoken speech has more of the Elizabethan vigor and freedom than are present in the speech of England. He continues:

"More than half those who speak English now dwell in the United States, and less than a third dwell within the British Isles. To some it may seem merely fanciful, no doubt, but still the question may be put, whether the British or the American is to-day really closer to the Elizabethan? It has recently been remarked that the typical John Bull was invisible in England while Shakespeare was alive, and that he has become possible in Great Britain only since the day when these United States declared their independence. Walter Bagehot, the shrewdest of critics of his fellow countrymen, maintained that the saving virtue of the British people of the middle of the nineteenth century was a stolidity closely akin to stupidity. But surely the Elizabethans were not stolid; and the Americans (who have been accused of many things) have never been accused of stupidity. Mr. Bernard Bosanquet has just been insisting that the two dominant notes of the British character at the beginning of the twentieth century are insularity and inarticulateness. The Elizabethan was braggart and self-pleased and arrogant, but he was not fairly open to the reproach of insularity, nor was he in the least inarticulate. Perhaps insularity and inarticulateness are inseparable; and it may be that it is the immense variety of the United States that has preserved the American from the one, as the practise of the town-meeting has preserved him from the other. . . . . .

"Throughout the land [United States] there is one language, a development of the language of King Alfred, and one law, a development of the law of King Alfred; and throughout the land there are schools such as the good king wished for. American ideals are not quite the same as British ideals, but they differ only a little, and they have both flowered from the English root, as the earlier English ideals had flowered from a Teutonic root."

A French Discovery of Thoreau.—Taking as a text the remark of a Sorbonne professor who referred to Thoreau as "that American philosopher whom we ought to know better," a French writer, M. Maurice Muret, writes (in the *Journal des Débats*, April 27):

"Ruskin and Tolstoy have enthusiastic admirers among us, as is just. How unjust, therefore, is our neglect of Thoreau, who, long before them, advocated a 'return to nature' and formulated, amid many chimerical theories, a few immortal truths?"

M. Muret then quotes from "Walden," Thoreau's diatribe against the railway and the sacrilegious tapping of his beloved lake to furnish water to the village. This, by way of comparison with Ruskin. The resemblance to Tolstoy is shown by the passage in which Thoreau opposes punishment for crime, and says that if great men are virtuous, the virtue of the common people will follow, as the grass bends to the breeze.

The French reviewer then gives a detailed account of Thoreau's life, and asks, "Where is the poet who will translate 'Walden' into French?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

IT is reported that the condition of Ibsen's health is grave. The London *Academy* says: "The complaint from which he is suffering is in the nature of paralysis, by which the distinguished dramatist's organs of speech are so seriously affected that he almost lost the use of his voice. Dr. Ibsen can walk only with difficulty with the aid of a stick, and can not speak more than a few words at a time. In other respects his condition is said to be improving, but he requires complete rest."

The Manuscript is the title of a new magazine in miniature published in New York and devoted to the interest of "book-builders and book-buyers." It contains hints on the disposition of manuscripts, the choice of publishers, the "literary agent," and other theories relating to the book making. The editor, Mr. Marion Mills Miller, was formerly a member of the Princeton faculty. Among its contributors are a number of young American authors such as Mr. Booth Tarkington, Mr. Post Wheeler, and Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams.

CATANIA, according to the *Nuova Antologia*, is preparing a solemn commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Vincenzo Bellini to be held on the 3d of November next. On this occasion a volume of Bellinian reminiscences will be published under the title *Omaggio a Bellini*, and the seventh musical assembly will be held, at which twelve prizes will be distributed, a diploma of honor, a gold medal, and two silver medals for each of the following: an original instrumental quartet, a vocal chamber piece with piano accompaniment, and an instrumental piano solo for two or four hands—a caprice, nocturne, fantasie. There will also be several honorable mentions.

IN comparison with the sales attained by our popular American novels of the past two or three years, the figures of Mr. Kipling's sales, recently given by his English publishers, pale into insignificance. Here is the list as printed in *Literature* (London):

"The Day's Work," 56,000; "The Jungle Book," 55,000; "A Fleet in Being," 55,000; "Plain Tales from the Hills," 48,000; "The Light that Failed," 44,000; "Life's Handicap," 39,000; "The Second Jungle Book," 38,000; "Many Inventions," 36,000; "Stalky and Co.," 33,000; "Captains Courageous," 27,000; "Soldiers' Three, and other Stories," 20,000; "Wee Willie Winkie, and other Stories," 17,000; "From Sea to Sea," 14,000; "Soldier Tales," 10,000.

THE Bach festivals, which took place in Bethlehem, Pa., last month, are among the most unique musical events of the country. The Moravian community, which maintains these annual festivals, settled at Bethlehem in 1741, and its traditional love of music in the service of the church has led to these yearly meetings. Say *The Music Trade Review*: "The works performed embraced the Christmas Oratorio entire, the Passion according to St. Matthew, and the Mass in B-Minor. There was a chorus of 110 voices and a boys' choir of a hundred. The organ was supported with a full orchestra with all the instruments called for by the score, such as are obsolete being represented by modern substitutes. . . . One of the customs of these religious people is the blowing of trombones for holy convocations and proclamations. The four trombone players who have officiated for nearly twenty years announced the beginning of the concerts of the festival from the belfry of the old Moravian church."

AN English writer thinks he has discovered a food particularly adapted to the literary man. He asserts that apples, and raw apples at that, are the best diet on which to feed genius. In the London *Spectator* he tells of the penchant of his father, a man of letters who lived to the age of nearly ninety, for apple pudding, which he ate almost daily, and for raw apples, which he ate morning, noon, and night. He adds: "It is surprising how many persons fancy that raw apples are indigestible, and only endurable in the early morning. Doubtless the old adage that fruit is gold in the morning, silver in the middle of the day, and lead at night is to some extent answerable for this, to my thinking, erroneous impression. I find that after working late at night, say till 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning, one gets hungry, and that then five or six apples or more, according to their size, with a draft of good cider, constitute a most agreeable and wholesome supper, and one that conduces to a sound and refreshing night's rest. But apples, to be really beneficial, should be eaten as children eat them, rind and all, and in sufficient quantities to be satisfying. The man who, first paring off the skin, and with it the best part of the flesh, dallies with the residue of an apple after dinner, is no true apple-lover."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHO INVENTED THE COMPASS?

IT has been proposed by certain Italian journals to celebrate next year the sixth centenary of the mariner's compass. This supposes the truth of the tradition that ascribes the invention of the compass in its present form to an Italian named Flavio Gioia, a resident of Amalfi, near Naples. An article denying the truth of this tradition and asserting that we are nearer the ninth than the sixth centenary of the compass is contributed by Father Bertelli to the *Unita Cattolica* (Florence). The following paragraphs are translated from an abstract in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 8). Says Father Bertelli:

"The Italians certainly introduced from China the use of the valuable directive property of the magnetized needle. In all probability we owe this discovery to the Amalfitans, but toward the tenth century, not at the beginning of the fourteenth. We owe also to them the improvement of the rough Chinese instrument, which consisted of a magnetized needle floating on the water in a vessel (in Italian, *bussolo*, whence the [French] name *boussole*). These essential improvements are as follows: the introduction of the pivot, the division of the limb into degrees, and the application of the 'rose of the winds' to the needle itself. The compass thus perfected became a new instrument, adapted to the navigation of the high seas.

"Of these important modifications, the two first at least were in use in Italy much earlier than 1300. The fact is shown by the most ancient Italian marine charts and by the use of the compass in the form of a 'graphometer,' in the twelfth century, in the copper mines of Tuscany. Here the compass was used in laying out galleries, as appears from the records of these mines still preserved in the state archives in Florence.

"These arguments, and others like them . . . show the inadmissibility of the legend that places the invention of the compass at the beginning of the fourteenth century. This legend arose in the sixteenth century, after the great services rendered by the compass to Columbus. But because there were no positive data on the subject recourse was had at once to arbitrary conjectures, not only regarding the date (1300–1302–1310), but also regarding the name of the discoverer. The latter was called at first simply Flavio, or Giovanni; afterward the name of Gira or Goja was added, and finally he was said to be Flavio Gioia, a citizen of Amalfi, or, as some maintained, of Positano, in the same republic. All this was affirmed without proof, and so, with no serious discussion, arose and spread the tradition of Flavio Gioia, inventor of the compass, in 1302.

"So it is not without reason that the oldest and best-informed authors have held to the primitive tradition, which attributed the use of the compass to the navigators of the ancient republic of Amalfi. The reason why these writers confine themselves to such a vague general indication is probably the following: This invention, like so many others, is not the result of a single brilliant idea, but the final outcome of numerous theoretical and practical researches, made by several persons during a longer or shorter period of time. This is what seems to have taken place in the case of the compass, after its introduction into the Mediterranean, up to the formation of the first marine charts, the construction of which necessitated the use of a compass furnished with the improvements indicated above. For the adoption of these a century was none too long, and consequently we can not attribute them to a single man.

"But at least may not the author of the final improvements have lived at the opening of the fourteenth century? To settle this question, the most careful researches have been made, both in the numerous Amalfitan manuscripts of the epoch, collected and published by M. Matteo Camera, of Amalfi, and in the Angevin parchments of the state archives, and of the monasteries of Cava and Mont Cassin. Now, among the numerous Amalfitans who are named therein, there is no one whose name has any resemblance to those mentioned above; moreover, there is not even any mention of the compass in the inventories of vessels. As to the existence of a Gioia family in these regions in the seventeenth century, that scarcely proves that a Flavio Gioia invented the compass in 1302. From what I have stated, I conclude that if we wish the (approximate) centenary to be appreciated by science, we should call it the 'ninth centenary of the Amalfitan compass.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR "INDUSTRIAL INVASION" OF INDIA.

OUR English cousins are still devoting a good deal of attention to American industrial competition, especially to our success in obtaining contracts in India, which has recently been the subject of discussion in Parliament. The award of Indian work to American firms was atacked on May 23 by Sir Alfred Hickman, who asserted that it was in no wise due to the excellence of our work, but rather to the negligence and ignorance of the authorities. To this attack Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has replied in a letter from which *The Railroad Gazette* makes the following extracts:

"No practical engineer who has visited American workshops and inspected their methods of production and manufacture would for a moment indorse your assumptions. Their competition is dangerous because they are yearly improving their products, both in quality and price. . . . Up to the great recent engineering strike no order for a locomotive was ever given outside of Great Britain. Since then, owing to the British workshops being blocked with work, certain of the Indian boards found it necessary, as locomotives could not be obtained here, to place a few limited orders in America.

"I am ready to give all the available reports concerning working, consumption of fuel, and load-drawing power of these locomotives. The earlier reports were unfavorable; but, when their working was better understood and alterations were made to suit the local fuel, marked improvement was noticed, so much so that one company wishes to obtain more engines of similar construction."

Of the Gokteik viaduct in Burma, the greatest structure of the kind in the world, Lord George Hamilton says the order for material was placed with the Pennsylvania Steel Company because no British firms had anything like the same experience in late superof construction. The Americans bid a lower price and for quicker this class time than any competitor. The charge made by the visor of construction of the viaduct that the riveting was defective was in no way supported by a searching inspection. He continues:

"You seem to think that orders have only gone abroad because those who gave them did not understand their business. I wish it were so. The competition we have to face is founded on something much more formidable and more substantial. Chemical research, the concentration of capital, thorough technical education, and improved industrial organization have made in recent years a greater advance in America than here. It is with the product of these combinations and not with the assumed stupidity of the Indian officials that the British engineer has to contend. So far as I am concerned I can undertake that preference, unless the difference in price, quality, and delivery is very substantial, will always be given to British firms. May I not ask you, as a leading member of the great steel industry of this country, to cooperate with me by impressing on your associates the necessity of meeting competition in the future, so as to insure that price and time of delivery shall be on the side of British production?"

The attitude of American mechanics toward Sir Alfred's charges may be judged by the following paragraphs from *The Railway Age* (June 14), which, tho wanting in elegance, are easy of comprehension. Says the writer:

"I admire the man that can take a licking and look pleasant, that is, of course, if he has to take the licking. But I have feelings closely bordering on contempt for the one that blubbers and cries and indulges in the baby act in spectacular form when he has been worsted. All the world knows that the United States has made wonderfully rapid strides within recent years in all lines of industry. We have entered the markets of the world and sold our goods simply because for the same money we gave bet-

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ter value than any one else could give. These facts have been gradually borne in upon the minds of our British cousins and some of them are acting in a most absurd fashion. If you want to read things that will make you smile, or if you want to get what usually goes under the term of 'mighty interesting reading,' you must read the London papers these days. If we are to believe everything we see in print (which, of course, we can not), we would be justified in thinking that the Englishmen had all gone crazy. The London editor speaks of the 'American terror,' or the 'American peril,' just as some of our own editors speak of the 'yellow terror' when referring to the Chinese Boxers.

"Sir Alfred Hickman, who has enjoyed some little repute in the iron and steel trade, has slipped his trolley and gone off in a violent and ridiculous attack upon every British subject who has ever awarded a contract to an American firm. He is evidently mad, and some of his friends should cool him off as soon as possible, because otherwise Sir Alfred will be in great danger of making a monkey of himself, which would be sad, because it is unnecessary. He seems to think that the people he criticizes so severely awarded these contracts to Americans for the special purpose of being spiteful and mean; that they could get better material, better deliveries, better prices at home; and that the awards to Americans were wholly malicious and far-fetched."

The greatest English authority, *Engineering*, is also inclined to take sides against Sir Alfred. In a long leading editorial it says, among other things:

"It may be thought that we, like the railway officials (according to Sir Alfred Hickman), seem resolved to screen the Americans at all costs. We are careless as to such an accusation. Unlike Sir Alfred Hickman, we believe that American competition in the engineering industry is an extremely serious question, with which British engineers must deal in a most strenuous manner; and we are of opinion that it is the height of folly to put aside unpleasant facts by caviling criticism on details. It is difficult to believe that English engineers should be guilty of the dishonesty attributed to them by Sir Alfred Hickman; for it would be nothing less than dishonesty, and that of a gross nature, if they betrayed the trust placed in them by screening the Americans. . . . . .

"There is one other point upon which we would touch in conclusion: 'How do you account,' Sir Alfred Hickman asks, with an air of triumph, 'that the English maker is full of orders, while the American will undertake to deliver immediately, at any price?' The fact may not be so flattering to our home industry as the writer would have us suppose. If there is an excess of demand over supply, why do we not take steps to meet it? Is there in this country a lack of capital? A lack of confidence in its investment? A lack of talent for the management of manufacturing enterprise, or a lack of skilled workmen to carry on the operations? It is quite possible that the workshops of a country may be full of orders because they are too small, and there are too few competent operatives to supply the demand. The great engineering strike of three years ago has been given as a reason for orders going to America. That is not a cause of which Englishmen may feel proud. There are thousands of unskilled laborers who might have been competent mechanics had it not been for arbitrary restrictions placed in their way; and even those who are capable might turn out more work than they do were it not for a deplorable system which stifles energy and handicaps talent, reducing all to a low level of mediocrity. When we have engine-building firms that can turn out, as one establishment in the United States can, a thousand locomotives in a year; when we have fewer millions of capital seeking profitable investment; when we have fewer able-bodied men unemployed, who might be turned into skilled mechanics; when we have done all that can be done by the installation of improved machinery and labor-saving plant—then it will be time enough to point with complacency to the fact that we have got to the end of our resources, and accept that other countries are encroaching on markets once exclusively our own."

In this connection it may be of interest to quote the following figures from *The Engineering and Mining Journal* regarding the great Gokteik viaduct, the building of which by our engineers has been one of the chief reasons for British ire. Says this paper:

"The Gokteik viaduct in Burma, which has been constructed by American bridge-builders, and which has been the subject of discussion in the British Parliament, as noted elsewhere, has the distinction of being the largest structure of the kind in the world, and the highest, with one exception. It is 2,260 feet long, and its extreme height above the foundations is 335 feet. The only viaduct exceeding it in height is at Loa, in Bolivia, on the Antofogasta Railroad, that structure being 336½ feet high; but it is only 800 feet long. Moreover, the foundations of the Gokteik bridge rest upon a natural rock bridge, so that the track is not less than 835 feet above the river which flows through the natural tunnel. A table published by *Engineering News* shows that the highest viaduct in the United States is that over the Pecos River in Texas, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is 321 feet high and 2,180 feet long; while close behind it is the Kinzua viaduct on the Erie Railroad in Pennsylvania, which is 301 feet high and 2,053 feet long."

ECLIPSES AND THE WEATHER.

THAT a total eclipse has an immediate and noteworthy effect on the weather of the district over which the path of totality passes is shown by the meteorological observations taken during the eclipse of May, 1900. From the results of these, which have been summed up by H. Helm Clayton in the proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (January), 1901, and discussed in detail in the *Annals* of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College, it appears that a cyclone was developed by the eclipse and moved across the country in its path with the speed of the eclipse itself—about 2,000 miles an hour. The word "cyclone" is here used, of course, in its scientific sense of a huge rotating wind-storm and not in its popular meaning of a tornado, which is smaller and more violent. We quote the following from an analysis of the reports in *Engineering* (London):

"The total eclipse area or penumbra had a diameter of about 5,000 miles; the eclipse shadow traveled with a speed somewhat greater than 2,000 miles per hour. The temperature and wind observations indicate very clearly an overflow of wind from around the umbra, and an inflow around the borders of the penumbra. As the umbra moved from the Western over to the Eastern coast, the winds were practically reversed in direction. A cold area followed the umbra, lagging behind it by about 500 miles. . . . .

"The temperature depression exceeds 8° Fahr. Plotting the successive fifteen minutes' observations at distances of about 500 miles, a synoptic chart was obtained which distinctly shows an anti-cyclonic circulation of the wind around the center of the eclipse extending out to a distance of 1,500 miles from the umbra. Outside this area there was an equally distinct cyclonic circulation about 1,000 miles in width, extending beyond the edge of the penumbra. The greatest temperature depression spoken of was not exactly in the track of totality, but a little to the north of it; this was chiefly due, no doubt, to the continental effect, and also to the fact that the sky was cloudy in the southern parts, at Havana, for instance. The air-pressure observations are in entire agreement with the conditions as indicated by the wind and temperature curves. . . . There was a decided upward swell of high pressure between 5 and 9 before the middle of the eclipse, and, further, a ring of high pressure surrounding the eclipse, marked by a rise in the barometer immediately preceding the beginning and following the end of the eclipse. This is precisely what Férrel's theory of a cold-air cyclone demands. We may distinguish between cyclones with a hot center and cyclones with a cold center. There is vertical circulation also in the latter, but it is out from the center in the lower regions, and toward the center above, the air gradually settling down in the central column. Theoretically, this eclipse cyclone is of especial interest, because it is clearly connected with the fall of air temperature, and is freed from all questions of vapor condensation and of meeting of air currents. It may, indeed, be compared to a grand experiment by nature, in which all complications of cyclones are removed. This cyclone developed and dissipated in the atmosphere again with a wonderful rapidity, and progressed with a velocity of 2,000 miles per hour, moving with its originating cause, not drifting with the atmosphere. The eclipse

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cyclone shows no apparent lag or dynamic effect due to the inertia of the air. This discovery, that the brief fall of temperature attending a solar eclipse produces a cyclone which accompanies the eclipse shadow at the rate of 2,000 miles per hour, suggests that the fall of temperature due to the occurrence of night must tend to produce a cold-air cyclone. The heat of the day, on the other hand, gives a hot-air (hot center) cyclone, and these two diurnal cyclones would explain the double diurnal period in the air pressure and the annual oscillations of the hours of their maxima and minima. Those diurnal cyclones move from east to west, contrary to the motion of ordinary cyclones, "with a velocity which is 1,000 miles per hour at the equator and diminishes toward the poles."

THE LIQUIDS OF THE INNER EAR.

THE part played by the liquids of the inner ear in the mechanism of hearing has just been investigated in France, and it is the belief of M. Marage, a French experimenter, that their rôle is more important than has hitherto been imagined. An article on the subject is contributed by M. Emile Gautier to *Le Science pour Tous* (June 2), and we translate from it the following paragraphs:

"The internal ear . . . comprises an inextricable complex of canals, ducts, etc., where circulate special liquids in which terminate, in a spray of rootlets, the nerves whose duty it is to convey the sensation of sound to the brain. . . . When the sound waves, collected by the outer ear, and directed into the auditive tube, strike against the ear-drum, the latter is set in vibration. This vibration is transmitted, by means of a chain of small bones, to the internal ear, where the incompressible liquids of the labyrinth, entering into vibration in their turn, finally influence the acoustic nerve. . . . . .

"Exactly what, in this delicate and complicated telephony, is the part played by the liquids of the internal ear? Are they simply passive instruments, like a sort of gearing, or have they a clearly determinate individual function? No one knew until the day when M. Marage succeeded in solving the problem.

"From his delicate investigations, which have been reported to the Academy of Sciences by M. Morison, it appears that the part played by the liquids of the internal ear, of whose nature and composition we were so long ignorant, is of capital importance.

"These liquids—the 'paralymph' and the 'endolymph," to give them their somewhat barbaric real names—are, it seems, volatile oils . . . in which are dissolved bicarbonates of lime and magesium, with an excess of crystals of insoluble carbonates. This constitutes a kind of syrup, which conducts sound marvelously well.

"The celebrated German physiologist Helmholtz . . . loved to say that the eye was a defective instrument, so much so that any good optician could make a better one. Helmholtz could not have asserted this of the ear, whose perfection is, so to speak, irreproachable. . . . . .

"It may be supposed that the density of the auditory liquids may be a function of the musical sense. Thus may be explained the delicacy and acuracy of the musical 'ear' and also the transcendent aptitudes of a virtuoso or a maestro. The work of the beneficent fairy whose wing, the poets tell us, brushes the forehead of musical genius, may be reduced, in the end, to the condensation of some oily solution bearing through the invisible network of the auricular canals an avalanche of microscopic particles. A little less of the salts of lime or magnesia in the gateway of the brain and we should not have had 'Salambô,' nor 'Samson and Delilah,' nor 'Manon.'

"Who knows whether we shall not discover some method, sooner or later, of penetrating into the internal ear of the living subject, so as to modify the density and composition of the magic humors where harmony resides and thus make artificial Mozarts and unexpected Paderewskis? That should not be more difficult, after all, than to operate on the brain as is now frequently done."

It is unnecessary to say that the fanciful speculations of the last paragraphs are M. Gautier's, and have nothing to do with the scientific investigations of M. Marage, which he is reporting. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BATHING A COMPROMISE.

IT is unnatural for man to take a bath—that is, he must bathe for the same reason that he must wear clothes and shelter his head with a hat—because the changed conditions of civilized life make it necessary. So we are told by Dr. C. W. Lyman in *The New Voice*. Says Dr. Lyman:

"A learned German professor has said that in a state of absolutely wild nature a man would require no bathing. That is to say, the skin, exposed constantly to sun and wind and rain, brushed by dewy branches and grasses of mornings, and inured to periods of chill and cold, would keep itself clean enough. The skin, when exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather, develops a vastly more extensive circulation than is seen in the clothed man of civilization. Lay a hand on the thigh of a Nez Perces Indian in winter-time. It is covered only by flaps of buckskin fastened roughly at the side edges with two or three thongs. Even in zero weather it feels hot. That means circulation of blood. But a savage pays for this by having most of his nervous force taken up in adjustments to the various inclemencies. In civilization we want this force for other things. So we dress, and heat our houses, and always shade the body (except hands and faces) from the sun-rays, and get quiet and equable conditions for the skin and its thousands of nerve-endings. The brain can work better thus than when the skin-nerves are in excitement. But incidentally to this almost incessant shielding of the skin, its circulation falls off vastly more than we ordinarily realize. Its glands become less active by far than in the savage. It becomes thinner in its working elements; or, worse, becomes a sort of shelving-place for half-vitalized fat and water—this especially in women of leisure lives or men in sedentary occupations. And its nerves from lack of employment become relatively inert. Finally the constant excretions, so necessary to the general well-being, tend to accumulate in the top layers of the skin, on its surface, and in the clothing, and impede the escape of other excretions that should be having right of way.

"This brief history is necessary to bring the mind to the point where it realizes that baths are the compromise made by civilization to savagery. We need constantly to work back toward the superb skin circulation of the savage and his completer glandular activity, and to this end can gladly devote from a quarter to half an hour out of each day, taking all the rest for other things. It is not otherwise with a horse or a cow. Turned out in a brushy pasture, and (for horses especially) free to roll in the dirt, and getting betimes showers and sun and wind, their hides keep clean. The bushes carry them the whole day through. But if horse or cow or calf or bull is kept in a barn—and there are enough reasons for doing so in winter—then it becomes imperative, for the best results, to curry the creature thoroughly every day. We take extra work from the horse or more milk from the cow, and give in exchange currying—along with hay, grain, and shelter."

A Sand-Bow.—A phenomenon similar to the rainbow, but apparently caused by the reflection of sunlight by particles of sand suspended in air, is reported in *Science* (June 21) by James E. Talmage, of Salt Lake City. He writes:

"On the evening of May 16 the writer was crossing the main ridge of Antelope Island—the largest land body within the area of the Great Salt Lake. As he began the descent on the eastern slope, there appeared between the island and the mainland what seemed at first glance to be a segment of a brilliant rainbow of unusual width. It was evident, however, that no rain was falling in that direction. Clouds were gathering in the south and west, but the sun was yet unobscured. A wind setting toward the mainland had lifted from the dry flats large quantities of the 'oolitic sand,' with which the lake bottom and the recently dried patches on this side of the island are covered to a depth varying from a few inches to several feet. . . . The prismatic colors were distinct, the red being outside, *i.e.*, away from the sun. In apparent width the column was fully double that of the ordinary rainbow. A fainter secondary bow was plainly visible beyond the primary, with the colors in reverse order. The phenomenon

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was so brilliant as to attract the attention of all members of the party, and it remained visible for over five minutes; then, as the sun sank lower, it rapidly died away."

These facts are given by Mr. Talmage without attempt at explanation, but he notes in conclusion that they appear inexplicable on the principle of refraction and total reflection from the interior of transparent spheroids, according to which the rainbow is generally explained.

DRUNKEN INSECTS.

THAT the nectar and pollen of many plants have marked narcotic and intoxicating properties has long been known. According to Dr. J. M. Weir, Jr., who is quoted in *The Bulletin of Pharmacy*, the popular flower known as "cosmos" is specially responsible for insect drunkenness. And not only this, but its toxic nectar is capable also of injuring human beings. Says Dr. Weir:

"Many of the bees, coleopterous, lepidopterous, and dipterous insects, after partaking of the pollen or of the nectar, would fall to the ground, and lie supine in a state of utter helplessness. That they were intoxicated was easily demonstrated by marking some of the prostrate bees with a paint of zinc oxid and gum arabic; the marked bees, in the course of an hour or so, were to be seen on the flowers, greedily sucking the nectar from the nectaries. . . .

"An intoxicated bee was carried to my laboratory for dissection and microscopic investigation. This insect was so drunk that, when placed upon its back, it had the greatest difficulty in getting upon its legs; yet when a cosmos blossom was brought within two inches of its head, the bee thrust out its proboscis and staggered toward it! It immediately began to suck the nectar, and in a few moments tumbled over, a drunken, senseless, almost inert little mass—a victim of appetite!

"The cosmos is rich in pollen, and a half-teaspoonful was therefore soon collected by shaking the blossoms over a sheet of notepaper. This pollen I swallowed. In about fifteen minutes I noticed an acceleration of the pulse-rate (three beats to the minute), with a feeling of increased warmth. There was also slight exhilaration.

"The nectaries of the depollenized flowers were macerated in boiling water and then distilled. A half drachm of the distillate was then injected hypodermically in my left arm. Almost immediately there was marked acceleration of the pulse-beat (six to the minute), with greatly increased volume. A feeling of exhilaration supervened, which lasted for some twenty-five or thirty minutes, and was followed by slight nausea. There was considerable pain at the seat of the injection, and a tumefied spot as large as a hen's egg made its appearance, which gave me some alarm for several days; I feared that an abscess was in process of formation. The swelling gradually disappeared, however, and in five days the arm regained its normal appearance, save for a slight discoloration, which eventually faded away.

"From these experiments it would seem that the toxic principle is to be found both in the pollen and in the nectar. This conclusion is further strengthened by the fact that numerous beetles were found in an intoxicated condition on the blossoms and on the ground beneath the plants. These insects evidently eat the pollen; having no proboscides, they can not reach the nectaries, hence must content themselves with the 'next best dish on the table.'"

These facts show that honey may be contaminated by toxic substances gathered by bees, and altho no case of injury from such a source has been reported, it may be well to be on our guard against it.

Our Women Not Degenerating.—The idea that the modern women is not the equal of her great-grandmother in strength and endurance is negatived by statistics, we are told by Dr. C. A. L. Reed, in a recently published text-book noticed in *The British Medical Journal* (June 8). We quote as follows from this review:

"Evidence, he says, is not wanting to indicate that the Anglo-Saxon woman is not degenerating. Bowditch has made some interesting observations on the physique of women, as follows: Of over 1,100 he found that the average height was 158.76 centimeters (5 feet 3½ inches). Sargent, in nearly 1,900 observations, the ages of the women ranging from 16 to 26, found the average slightly higher. Galton, in 770 measurements of English women from 23 to 51 years of age, also found a higher average—a difference due in part, no doubt, to the younger age of a number of American subjects. In 1,105 subjects in ordinary indoor clothing, Bowditch found the average weight to be 56.56 kilograms (125 pounds). These observations, compared with 276 by Galton, show that the average weight is a little greater among Americans. It would seem that while the tallest English women surpassed the tallest American women in height, the heaviest American women exceeded the heaviest English women in weight. Dr. Reed goes on to say that specific observation of this systematic character is not necessary to impress the intelligent traveler with the generally satisfactory physique of the women of England and America. It is true that many defective specimens are found, and these come with relatively greater proportion under the observation of the physician. But no one can fail to be impressed with the fact that they comprise a distinct minority of the masses. The improvement in the physique of women has been very noticeable since the development among them of a taste for cycling, lawn tennis, hocky, and other forms of outdoor exercise, which would have been thought very unladylike in the early days of the Victorian era when girls lay on boards to straighten their spines, and were in all respects compelled to follow what may be called the 'prunes and prisms' system of life."

When the Eyes See.—It has been reported by Prof. Raymond Dodge, of Wesleyan University, that his experiments have clearly demonstrated that the eyes, when in motion, can distinguish nothing in any complex field of vision over which they sweep. "In order to see any object at rest," says a correspondent who writes to *The Evening Post* (New York, June 11) about Professor Dodge's discovery, "the eye must remain motionless, looking at some definite part of it for an appreciable length of time. If the eyes move, they see nothing for about one-twentieth of a second. This explains the success of those sleight-of-hand tricks in which rapid movements of the fingers are absolutely unseen, while the eyes follow the larger movements of the hand. It also explains the necessity of looking at a relatively fixed point in boxing, fencing, etc. While the new law will necessitate a reinvestigation of many psychological problems, it has an especially obvious bearing on the psychology of reading. Four years ago, in collaboration with Prof. Benno Erdmann, then of the University of Halle, Prussia, Professor Dodge demonstrated that, contrary to the general impression, the eyes do not move regularly over a page as we read, but make a series of distinct pauses as they sweep along each line of print. At that time evidence was found which seemed to show that the eyes actually saw the words only during these pauses. That evidence has recently been called in question by eminent authorities. The new experiments finally settle the question beyond all doubt, and justify the psychologically, as well as pedagogically, important conclusion that in reading the true unit of stimulation is not the individual letter, but a more or less extended group of letters. People of middle age remember that before they learned to read they had to first 'learn their letters,' then they were taught to put the letters together to make words, and finally they learned to read. Nowadays, children learn to read words before they learn the individual letters. According to Dr. Dodge's experiments, the last method has a good psychological basis."

FROM the *Nuova Antologia* we learn that a committee has been appointed to prepare for an international congress to be held in Rome in the interests of history, which is to review all the historical work of the nineteenth century and to discuss questions and methods of historical problems of ancient and modern history. It is to be divided into three great sessions, in the first of which will be considered all controversies as to historical facts, all theories regarding race, all historical matters and economic history, and the connection between history and sociology. The second is to be devoted to the history of ancient times and to be subdivided into political and social history, the history of law, literary history, history of art and numismatics, epigraphy and paleontology, religion and science, comparative history of classical languages and the neo-Latin. The third and last, modern history, is to be subdivided into the relative classes of the barbarous period, fuedalism, commune, Renaissance, reform, French Revolution, and the nineteenth century, with special classes for the comparative history of literature, law, religion, economic science, and modern art.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE DECLINE OF RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY.

THE condition of religious faith in Christian countries at the opening of the twentieth century forms the central theme of a volume recently published under the title "Theology at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century." The book consists of a collection of essays by various prominent writers—including Frederic Harrison, President Charles F. Thwing, and President Eliot—most of whom are decidedly "liberal" in their views. President Eliot writes on the subject of "Progressive Liberalism in the Closing and the Opening of the Century." His essay is summarized in *The Sun* (New York, June 23). President Eliot dwells at some length on the decline of faith in the infallibility of the Scriptures, due to the work of the scientists and the "higher critics" in the century just ended, and on the results of this decline upon Protestant belief. The whole Protestant superstructure, he thinks, including the doctrines of original and imputed sin, the plan of salvation, mediation, atonement and regeneration, has been reared upon a literal acceptance of the story of the Fall. If the Scriptural story be not a true historical account, the superstructure is without a basis. President Eliot proceeds to point out that the decline of Biblical authority has been accompanied also by a decline of ecclesiastical, political, educational, and domestic authority. He writes:

"The decline of political or governmental authority since the Reformation is very striking. The present generation receives with derision the sentiment attributed some years ago to the present Emperor of Germany—*salus populi regis voluntas*—yet, at the period of the Reformation nobody would have questioned that sentiment. Ecclesiastical authority has declined in a still more marked degree; and, whereas the church used to rule not only the consciences and opinions, but the daily habits of all Christians, there is now, even among devout Catholics, the sharpest demarcation between the limited province in which the church is absolute and the large secular rest of the world. In education the whole conception of the function of the teacher has changed within fifty years. He no longer drives his pupils to their tasks, but leads and inspires them; he no longer compels them to copy or commit to memory, but incites them to observe and to think. Instead of imposing on them his personal opinions, tastes, and will, he induces them to form their own opinions, studies their tastes, and tries to invigorate their wills and to teach them self-control. In no field, however, is the diminution of arbitrary authority more striking than in the family and in the home; and in no field has the law more clearly recognized the new liberty than in the domestic relations."

Is any other kind of authority taking the place of these which have been declining? President Eliot thinks that "in some measure" the vacancy has been filled:

"There is an authority which, during all the century just closed, has been increasing in influence; this authority is the developing social sense, or sense of kin. On the negative side the restrictions which the sense of social solidarity and mutual accountability imposes are in some ways extraordinarily comprehensive and absolute. The conviction that one must not do anything which can be offensive or injurious to one's associates is highly restrictive—especially when this conviction becomes common and gets incorporated in statute law."

No autocrat, he thinks, ever dared to impose upon his subjects such personal restrictions as are now imposed by popular governments (the prohibition of spitting, for instance), and by social organizations such as trades-unions.

President Eliot speaks also of the development of a new body of learning in the nineteenth century, called sociology. We quote *The Sun's* paraphrase of his words on this point:

"It [modern sociology] is, in our author's opinion, a body of doctrine clearly founded on the ethics of the New Testament, tho it is at present in a confused, amorphous state. At least one of its characteristics, however, is pronounced hopeful—it aims at the prevention rather than the cure of sin and evil; just as preventive medicine aims at the prevention of disease both in the single individual and in society at large. The Old Testament relied chiefly on prohibition and penalty. On the contrary, faith in penalty as a preventive of wrongdoing has rapidly declined during the nineteenth century, and this is equally true of penalty in this world and of penalty in the next. Barbarous punishments have been everywhere abolished in the civilized world, or are used only in moments of panic and delirium; and barbarous conceptions of punishments after death have been everywhere mitigated or abandoned. The new sociology, based on the Gospel doctrine of love to God and love to man, seeks the improvement of environment, the rectification of vice-breeding conditions, and the realization of the ideal 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'

"We are also reminded in this essay that sociology rejects a motive which systematic theology has made much of for centuries, the motive of personal salvation, a motive essentially selfish, whether it relates to this world or the next. Unquestionably it is no better motive for eternity than it is for the short earthly lives of ours. The motive power of personal reformation and good conduct and the true source of happiness must always be found in the love of others and the desire to serve them, self-forgetfulness and disinterestedness being indispensable conditions of personal worth and of well-grounded joy."

A MODERN HINDU SAINT.

TO send to this world visions of the Supreme, to lay bare the secrets of human nature, to rend the veil that conceals the real man—this, asserts the Swami Vivekananda, is the mission of such men as the Hindu saint described in his book, "My Master Ramakrishna."

Western civilization had invaded the Orient. Reforms of various kinds were being inaugurated in India. The religious beliefs of the people, which had been theirs for thousands of years, were fast being supplanted by the faiths of the Occident. At this time (1835) Ramakrishna was born, the child of poor Brahman parents, in a remote village of Bengal. The father and mother were very orthodox people. The Brahman is the highest caste in India, the hereditary priesthood. The life of a Brahman is very much circumscribed. He would starve rather than eat a meal cooked by the hands of a man not belonging to his own small section of caste. His life is one of renunciation. Of people of this character this remarkable child was born. Vivekananda writes: "He was a peculiar child from babyhood. He remembered his past from his birth and was conscious for what purpose he came into the world, and every power was devoted to the fulfilment of that purpose."

The boy went to study with an elder brother, a learned professor; but, deeming the aim of all secular learning mere material advancement, he resolved to give up study and devote himself to the pursuit of spiritual knowledge. He went to Calcutta, and, tho the position is thought very degrading for a Brahman, was compelled, through poverty, to become a temple priest. There is no such thing as public worship in India. The temples are erected by rich men as a meritorious religious act. The man who goes to a temple is not considered thereby a better man than he who never goes.

In this temple in which Ramakrishna served was an image of the "Blissful Mother," who, the Hindus believe, guides this universe. The boy began to ask himself, "Is there any reality in religion? Is it true that there is a God? If it be true, can I see Him? Can I realize the truth?" This idea, writes the Swami, took possession of the boy and his whole life became concentrated upon that. Day after day he would weep and say: "Mother, is it true that Thou existest, or is it all poetry." His abstraction increased so that it became impossible for him to serve in the

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temple. He left it and entered into a wood and lived there. Here so wrapped up did he become in his idea of realization that he forgot to partake of food, it being put into his mouth by a relative who watched over him.

Every one thought him at this time out of his mind. At length a Hindu woman, a Sannyâsinî who had given up all to devote herself to spiritual things, came to see him. She exclaimed upon seeing him: "My son, blessed is the man upon whom such madness comes. The whole of this universe is mad: some for wealth, some for pleasure, some for fame, some for a hundred other things. Blessed is the man who is mad after God. Such men are very few." This woman remained near the boy for years, teaching him the forms of the religions of India; he had had no previous education from books. Later a Sannyâsin, one of the beggar-friars of India, taught him the philosophy of the Vedas, finally initiating him into the order of Sannyâsins. His relatives, aiming to cure his madness, married him at the age of eighteen to a little girl of five. The girl had heard that her husband had become a religious enthusiast, and she sought him out. When she stood before him and realized how he wished to sever all earthly ties, she sympathized with his aspirations and declared that all she desired was to remain near him, to serve him, and to learn of him.

Of his desire to know the truth about the various religions, and of his experience in the search for this knowledge, the narrator says:

"He found a Mohammedan saint and went to live with him; he underwent the disciplines prescribed by him, and to his astonishment found that, when faithfully carried out, these devotional methods led him to the same goal he had already attained. He gathered similar experience from following the true religion of Jesus Christ. He went to the various sects existing in our country that were available to him, and whatever he took up he went into it with his whole heart. He did exactly as he was told and in every instance arrived at the same result."

There came now to this extraordinary man the conviction that to be perfect the sex-idea must go, because soul has no sex. He dressed as a woman, gave up the occupations of man, and lived among the women of his own family, imitating them in speech and manner. After years of this discipline he entirely forgot the idea of sex; the whole view of life became changed to him. He worshiped women in the sense that every woman's face was that of the "Blissful Mother" and nothing but that. "I myself," his disciple records, "have seen this man standing before those women whom society would not touch, and falling at their feet bathed in tears, saying: 'Mother, in one form Thou art in the street, and in another form Thou art the universe. I salute Thee, Mother, I salute Thee."

He now began as a teacher. A teacher in India is a most highly venerated person, regarded as God Himself. People came by the thousands to listen to him. The Swami Vivekananda gives us a few of his teachings as follows:

"His principle was, first form character, first earn spirituality, and results will come of themselves."

"Religion can not live in sects and societies. It is a relation between the soul and God; how can it be made into a society? It would then degenerate into a business, and wherever there is business, or business principles in religion, spirituality dies."

"The second idea that I learned from my Master, and which is perhaps the most vital, is the wonderful truth that the religions of the world are not contradictory, nor antagonistic; they are but various phases of one Eternal Religion."

"The first part of my Master's life was spent in acquiring spirituality, and the remaining years in distributing it. Men came in crowds to hear him and he would talk twenty hours in the twenty-four, and that not for one day, but for months and months, until at last the body broke down under the pressure of this tremendous strain."

A vital throat disorder developed, yet he insisted on answering all questions put to him. Once a man asked him: "Sir, you are a great Yogi, why do you not put your mind a little on your body and cure your disease?" He gently answered: "My friend, I have thought you were a sage, but you talk like other men of the world. This mind has been given to the Lord. Do you mean to say that I should take it back and put it upon the body, which is but a mere cage of the soul?"

The news spreading that the holy man was to go from them soon, the people began to flock to him in greater crowds than ever. He went on teaching without the least regard for his health. "One day he told them that he would lay down the body that day, and, repeating the most sacred word of the Vedas, he entered into Samâdhi and so passed away."

As an addenda to the sketch of Ramakrishna's life the author appends an article written by Protop Chundar Mazoomdar, a Christian, who says in part:

"This Hindu is a Brahman by caste, he is well formed in body naturally, but the dreadful austerities through which his character has developed appear to have disordered his system. Yet in the midst of this emaciation his face retains a fulness, a child-like tenderness, a profound visible humbleness, an unspeakable sweetness of expression, and a smile that I have seen on no other face that I can remember.

"In the intensity of that burning love of God which is in his simple heart, the devotee's form and features suddenly grow stiff and motionless, unconsciousness overtakes him, his eyes lose their sight, and tears trickle down his fixed, pale, but smiling face. There is a transcendent sense and meaning in that unconsciousness. What he perceives and enjoys in his soul when he is lost to all outward perception, who can say? Who will fathom the depth of that insensibility which the love of God produces? But that he sees something, hears, and enjoys when he is dead to all the world, there is no doubt."

NEW LIGHT ON OLD-TESTAMENT MIRACLES.

LAST week we reproduced an account of recent researches made in Central Asia by Prof. G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, for geological records of the Flood. Professor Wright, who was formerly an assistant geologist of the United States Survey, is now editor of *Bibliotheca Sacra*, whose conservative tendencies are well known. In the latest number (April) of his quarterly he gives us the results of his recent studies in Palestine in their bearing upon three other miracles recorded in the Old Testament, namely, the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, the dividing of the waters of the Jordan, and the falling of the walls of Jericho. The Professor is at no loss, in the light of his discoveries, for a rational explanation of all these events in harmony at once with science and the Bible. His attitude is indicated in the following paragraph:

"The destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, the parting of the waters of the Jordan, and the falling of the walls of Jericho are three notable miracles upon which the physical history of Palestine sheds interesting light. These were, doubtless, what are styled 'mediate miracles.' That is, they are miracles in which the secondary agencies used by the divine Will are clearly traceable. This, however, does not in any degree detract from the divine power displayed in them. They may be compared to the explosion of a mine which has been prepared for a particular emergency, such as occurs when an enemy is directly over it. Since its explosion is not left to chance, but is brought about at a particular time to accomplish a particular purpose, it is lifted out of the category of the established order of nature, and made to conform to the definition of the immediate acts of a free will. In these cases the accomplishments are also so clearly superhuman that they are indubitably miraculous."

The geological formation of Palestine, which forms the basis of his explanations, is thus described by Professor Wright:

"The 'great fault of the Jordan Valley' was pronounced by

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Humboldt the most remarkable geological feature anywhere to be found in the world'; while Karl Ritter, in his elaborate geographical publications, ever returned to this cleft in the earth's surface as the most significant fact in the natural history of the globe. This 'fault,' or crack in the crust of the earth, extends from Antioch on the Orontes River, in Syria, to the south end of the Gulf of Akaba, on the east side of the Sinaitic peninsula, a distance of about one thousand miles. The Lebanon Mountains, Western Palestine, and the Desert of Sinai are on one side of it. The Anti-Lebanon Range and the elevated plains of Moab and Northern Arabia are on the other side. Along the whole dividing line the rocky strata were fractured, and the eastern edge of the western portion slipped down, while the western edge of the eastern mass was elevated.

"The depression is most pronounced in the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Lake Huleh and the marshy plain extending north to Cæsarea Philippi are almost exactly at sea-level; but Lake Galilee is more than 600 feet, and the Dead Sea 1,292 feet, below the level of the Mediterranean. In its deepest place the bottom of the Dead Sea is 2,600 feet below ocean-level, and since the heights of Moab and those near Hebron are more than 3,000 feet above the Mediterranean, it follows that the bottom of the Dead Sea is depressed nearly 6,000 feet below the general land-level."

A "cross-fault," we are told, extends from the Jordan a little south of Lake Galilee to the Mediterranean at the north end of Mount Carmel. This is occupied by the plain of Esdraelon, a depression that affords the natural line of communication between the shores of the Mediterranean and the country east of the Jordan. This world's natural highway, however, is so walled in on each side that there is little temptation for an armed force to interfere with peaceable people on either. In these facts, Professor Wright finds evidences of divine purpose in preparing the home of the "peculiar people."

Examination of the banks of the Jordan near the Pilgrims' Bathing-Place, above the Dead Sea, discloses the following succession of geological events:

"First there had been an elevation of about fifteen feet, during which erosion had proceeded to that extent. Then there had been a return of the water to the higher level and a resedimentation up to the old limit. This was followed by a rechanneling of the whole, during which the river had cut through both the later and upper sediment, and also for fifteen feet lower down.

The most natural interpretation of this succession is, that after the channel had been cut down the first fifteen feet, there was an elevation, through subterranean forces, of the bed of the stream a mile or two below. This would dam up the water temporarily, and afford a dry crossing-place for a few hours, or even longer, and make the waters seem to pile up above, as described in Josh. iii. 16. When, however, at length, the water began to run over the obstacle to its progress, there would be opportunity to refill with sediment a part of its bed above; so that, on later reerosion to its present level, it would present the phenomena now to be observed."

A similar subsidence or elevation of the land would account for the falling of the walls of Jericho. As for the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah Professor Wright has this to say:

"The probable secondary causes employed in the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah have been so well described by Sir J. W. Dawson in his 'Egypt and Syria' (pp. 127–131) that a few additional remarks are all that is necessary. The Upper Cretaceous strata which, in the great Jordan fault, have been thrown down below the level of the Dead Sea, contain much bituminous limestone, such as naturally gives rise to pools of petroleum and inflammable gas. Familiarity with the gas and oil regions of the United States, and a recent visit to the still more remarkable oil-fields at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, make the description of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah seem exceedingly natural and lifelike. . . . The region of the Dead Sea is a somewhat similar gas- and oil-field, over a deep fissure in the earth leading far down toward its central fires. The description of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah reads almost exactly like that of some of the scenes known to have accompanied the burning of various petroleum wells and of the stores of inflammable substances surrounding them."

The fate of Lot's wife is accounted for, Professor Wright thinks, by the fact that "eruptions of gas and oil are often accompanied with eruptions of salt slime such as presumably enveloped her as she lingered behind." And salt is an abundant constituent of the rocks around the Dead Sea.

WHAT THE MORMONS BELIEVE.

THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, popularly known as Mormons (from the title of their sacred writings in the Book of Mormon), are eliciting more than usual attention by reason of their missionary zeal. It is reported that the church has secured a land grant of 100,000 acres in the Sierra Madre country, Mexico, where a colony of Mormons has for a year been thriving, and where they are already beginning to make large shipments of cattle to the United States. In the upper part of New York City (Bronx Borough) missionaries have been making a house-to-house canvass, and emboldened, it is said, by their success, have been attending week-day meetings of various Protestant churches and taking advantage of the liberty of speech accorded therein to advance their own doctrines. The president and the secretary (both ladies) of a Christian Endeavor society have lately professed the Mormon faith, and a Mormon temple in New York is said to be under serious consideration for the near future. The president of the Eastern States Mission of the church, John S. McQuarrie, in an interview with a New York *Herald* representative, claimed one thousand converts in this vicinity, and is reported to have said:

"We are not sending proselytes to Utah and the adjoining States by the trainload, as reported in some newspapers. It is the policy of the Mormon Church to-day to discourage centralization. The Latter-Day Saints intend to spread their doctrine broadcast. The propaganda will be made universal. To facilitate the work it is planned to localize our communities. Wherever the number of converts warrant it we shall establish churches or places of worship."

What seems to be a fairly complete statement of the doctrinal views of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was recently made before the Denver Philosophical Society by Dr. James E. Talmage, of the University of Utah. The address is published in full in the April and May numbers of *The Improvement Era* (Salt Lake City). Mr. Talmage lays stress on the claim that the creed of his church is "preeminently Christian in theory, precept, and practise," and that "it refuses to wear a name indicative of distinctive or peculiar doctrines." As one characteristic feature of the church is belief in continuous revelation, the church is not limited to any formal statement of beliefs made in the past, not even to the thirteen articles promulgated by Joseph Smith and published over half a century ago. Nothing antagonistic to these articles has, however, been promulgated since. The more distinctive beliefs are set forth by Mr. Talmage as follows (no reference to the question of polygamy appearing in his discourse):

"'Mormonism' rejects what it regards as a heresy, the false doctrine of predestination, as an absolute compulsion or even as an irresistible tendency forced upon the individual toward right or wrong—as a pre-appointment to eventual exaltation or condemnation; yet it affirms that the infinite wisdom and foreknowledge of God make plain to him the end from the beginning; and that he can read in the natures and dispositions of his children their destiny.

"'Mormonism' claims an actual and literal relationship of parent and child between the Creator and man—not in the figurative sense in which the engine may be called the child of its builder; not the relationship of a thing mechanically made to the maker thereof; but the connection between father and offspring.

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In short, it is bold enough to declare that man's spirit being the offspring of Deity, and man's body though of earthy components yet being in the very image and likeness of God, man even in his present degraded—aye, fallen—condition still possesses, if only in a latent state, inherited traits, tendencies, and powers that tell of his more than royal descent; and that these may be developed so as to make him, even while mortal, in a measure godlike.

"But 'Mormonism' is bolder yet. It asserts that in accordance with the inviolable law of organic nature—that like shall beget like, and that multiplication of numbers and perpetuation of species shall be in compliance with the condition 'each after his kind'—the child may achieve the former status of the parent, and that in his mortal condition man is a God in embryo. However far in the future it may be, what ages may elapse, what eternities may pass before any individual now a mortal being may attain the rank and sanctity of godship, nevertheless man carries in his soul the possibilities of such achievement; even as the crawling caterpillar or the corpse-like chrysalis holds the latent possibility, nay, barring destruction in an earlier stage, the certainty indeed, of the winged image in all the glory of maturity.

"'Mormonism' claims that all nature, both on earth and in heaven, operates on a plan of advancement; that the very Eternal Father is a progressive Being; that His perfection, while so complete as to be incomprehensible by man, possesses this essential quality of true perfection—the capacity of eternal increase. That therefore, in the far future, beyond the horizon of eternities perchance, man may attain the status of a god. Yet this does not mean that he shall be then the equal of the Deity we worship, nor that he shall ever overtake those intelligences that are already beyond him in advancement; for to assert such would be to argue that there is no progression beyond a certain stage of attainment, and that advancement is a characteristic of low organization and inferior purpose alone. We believe that there was more than the sounding of brass or the tinkling of wordy cymbals in the fervent admonition of the Christ to His followers —'Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.'" . . . . .

"'Mormonism' accepts the doctrine of the Fall and the account of the transgression in Eden, as set forth in Genesis; but it affirms that none but Adam shall ever have to account for Adam's disobedience; that mankind in general are absolutely absolved from the responsibility for that 'original sin,' and that each shall answer for his own transgressions alone."

Next to polygamy, which the "Mormons" profess now to discard, in practise tho not in theory, the most characteristic feature of the church is probably the belief in progressive revelation and the importance which that belief assumes in the conduct of the church. Says Mr. Talmage:

"The church must be in direct communication with the heavenly kingdom, of which the earthly kingdom when established shall be a part. Of such a nature was the church in so far as it existed before the time of Christ's earthly ministry; for the Biblical record is replete with instances of direct communication between the prophets and their God. The Scriptures are silent as to a single dispensation in which the spiritual leaders of the people depended upon the records of earlier times and bygone ages for their guidance; but, on the contrary, the evidence is complete that in every stage of the church's history the God of heaven communicated His mind and will unto His earthly representatives. . . . 'Mormonism' claims the same necessity to exist to-day. It holds that it is no more possible now than it was in the days of the ancient prophets or in the apostolic age for the Church of Christ to exist without direct and continuous revelation from God. This necessitates the existence and authorized ministrations of prophets, apostles, high priests, seventies, elders, bishops, priests, teachers, and deacons, now as anciently—not men selected by men without authority, clothed by human ceremonial alone, not men with the empty names of these and analogous offices, but men who bear the title because they possess the authority, having been called of God."

Other features of the "Mormon" belief are that there was a falling away of the true Church of Christ dating from the time immediately following the apostolic period, and that it has only been restored through Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery, under the hands of John the Baptist, who visited them as a resurrected being. It believes in the second probation for all who have not had opportunity in this life to comply with the requirements of salvation. Not only must the Gospel be carried to every living creature, but the great missionary labor of the church must be extended to the realm of the dead.

Descendants of King David in Russia.—That there are certain families among the Jews who claim to be the lineal descendants of King David is a well-known fact. Concerning the most pronounced claimants to this honor, *Ueber Land und Meer* (No. 13) gives the following details:

The recent death of Prince Alexander Konstantinowitz Imeretinsky, in Russia, who was governor-general of Warsaw, brings into public prominence again the interesting genealogical tradition that in this family are to be found the most thoroughly accredited descendants of King David. The Imeretinskys are a branch of the princely family of the Bagratian, which claims that it can trace its ancestry up to the great Jewish ruler. Among others, the Byzantine Emperor Constantin Porphyrogeneta, in his annals, has recognized the claim of this family to a Davidic descent. It is noteworthy that the book which in Russia occupies the position held by the "Almanach de Gotha" in Central Europe, namely the "Annuaire de la Noblesse de Russie contenant les Princes de l'Empire," and printed by the Imperial Publication House in St. Petersburg, gives a most complete account of the Jewish origin and descent of the princes of the houses of Bagratian and Imeretinsky, and emphasizes the fact that not a single sovereign dynasty in Europe can trace its line further back than they. It is a fact that in the genealogy of this family the name of David often occurs, David I. having died in 881. The members of this family in the "Annuaire" acknowledge that originally they were of Jewish origin, but that generations ago the persecutions of the times had compelled their ancestors to embrace the Christian religion. It is further known that members of this princely family as early as the fifteenth century were monks.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE threatened depopulation of Ireland, indicated by the decrease just reported in the latest census, is regarded as having a serious religious as well as secular bearing. The religious census gives 3,310,028 Roman Catholics, a decrease of 6.7 per cent.; 579,285 members of the Anglican Church of Ireland, a decrease of 3.5 per cent.; 443,494 Presbyterians, a decrease of 0.3 per cent.; and 61,255 Methodists, an increase of 10.4 per cent. If that tendency should continue, it is evidently only a question of time when Ireland shall become a Protestant country. The decrease among Roman Catholics is attributed almost wholly to emigration; while much of the Protestant increase is traced, by some of the Dublin papers, to the fact that the overwhelming bulk of Methodists and Presbyterians are to be found in the industrial centers, where they are not under such obligations to emigrate as are the peasant population.

SOME of the ministers in Buffalo are still trying to induce the directors of the Pan-American Exposition to rescind their recent decision to open the fair on Sundays, and are advising reprisals, altho a part of the clergy are in favor of Sunday opening. One of the bitterest denouncers of the directors is the Rev. S. S. Mitchell, of the First Congregational Church, who, according to the Buffalo *Express* (April 29), even counsels such a rebuff of the fair as shall render it a failure. He is reported to have said: "I can but sincerely hope that from Maine to Texas a spirit will be aroused which at whatever expense will again teach the lesson that an Ishmaelitist Ingersoll is not the American nation; that a sporadic Conway is not the American nation; that the Sunday excursion is not the American nation; but that the great republic on these western shores is a Christian nation, one of whose oldest legacies and one of whose most cherished institutions is the American Sunday." On the other hand, in a matter of similar public interest, the London *Christian World* publishes with apparent approval the following letter from Lord Balfour defending his decision to open the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art on Sunday afternoons: "In point of principle I am unable to agree that a visit to a museum is a contravention of any divine law. If a citizen of Edinburgh may not go to a museum, by what right does any one of us enjoy a walk in our own or somebody else's garden? In deciding the practical question, I think we must keep in view the extent of the innocent gratification as well as improvement offered to those whose opportunities for both are otherwise limited. I believe that in these respects the advantages will be very great as compared with the amount of labor involved."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN COMMENT ON THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

CONTINENTAL European comment on the decision of the Supreme Court with reference to our "new possessions" is chiefly along the line of warning to the United States that it must now accept the responsibilities as well as the privileges of an empire. Europe, says the *Temps* (Paris), has always regarded the American Supreme Court as superior in authority and dignity to Congress and the President. Its power to determine the supreme law of the land makes it unique among judicial tribunals the world over. But the recent decision has severely tried this journal's faith. "What a situation!" it remarks. "President McKinley, the school of 'manifest destiny,' the lovers of 'spread-eagleism,' and the advocates of a standing army have triumphed. The liberal souls, the friends of peace and progress, social and economic reforms, the good citizens who have remained faithful to the ideals of Washington, of Jefferson, of Lincoln, all are oppressed by apprehension and regret." The *Temps* thinks that the United States has certainly not helped to increase the peace prospects of the twentieth century. M. Alcide Ebray, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), says the decision was to have been expected. He writes:

"No doubt, when the war with Spain broke out the Americans were animated by the most generous of sentiments. But very soon cold reason inspired them with other feelings and ideas. They could not resist being possessed by the conception and conviction that, tho they might permit the new lands to have all the inconveniences of home government, they could not possibly accord to them equal rights with themselves. It was no more a matter of chivalry, but of economics and politics. In the first place, American industry and commerce feared the competition of the territories and thought they could see salvation only in a customs tariff. From the point of view of politics, Washington statesmen dreaded the introduction of the mixed peoples of the islands into their Anglo-Saxon stock in the Union."

Accordingly, concludes this writer, the practical, material Anglo-Saxon idea triumphed and a new empire was created.

The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks that the division in the Supreme Court was significant as showing the division of opinion among the American people. The Court, it says, finds itself in the same dilemma as the politics of the United States. The Americans want over-sea possessions, but have no legal apparatus to govern them and no homogeneous public sentiment in favor of holding them. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the decision was awaited by all the world with more interest than any decision since the days of slavery. The direct result, it continues, will be to consolidate and strengthen the expansionists and jingoes:

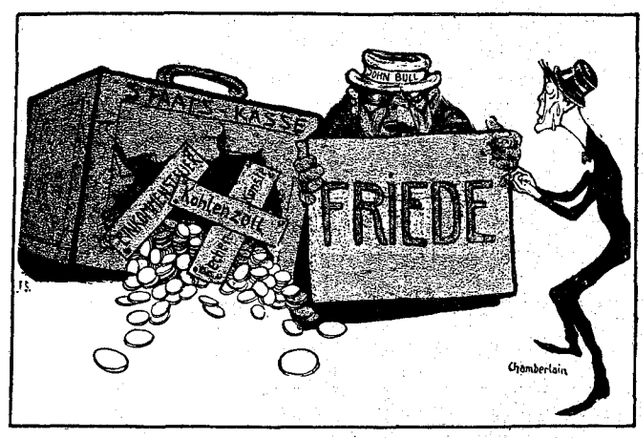
"Not that more actual conquests are to be expected. Warlike designs are far from the thoughts of America, especially now in her moment of unprecedented industrial advance. But the gospel of expansion has been written by the Supreme Court of the republic. The voice of a President can never have the same moral effect as the pronunciamento of the great supreme legal tribunal. From their youth upward the masses of the American people have had it preached to them that the Supreme Court of the United States is the most eminent tribunal of the whole world, that its decisions rise above parties and, without respect to politics, consider only the best interests of the entire country. From now on, in every town, in every hamlet, on every farm of the backwoods, where perhaps the propaganda of the expansionists has hitherto found no support, a gradual but sure change to sentiment will begin. The decision of the Supreme Court has set the seal and stamp of authority on the policy of expansion."

The general tone of British comment was indicated by our symposium in THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 22. *The Outlook* (London) observes that the decision clears the air and does away with "much bunkum about freedom, rights of citizenship, one man as good as another, and everybody 'boss.'" This journal remarks further:

"The black population of the United States are only modified citizens, as anybody who is not blinded by mere words can see from the most superficial observation. The distinction strikes the visitor to the States full in the face. And so, in fact, the ruling element of the United States is proceeding in the old ways of pride of race and love of power, controlled, it may be, by ideas of essential justice, but domineering and imperial as the nation from which it is its chief boast to have sprung."— *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAN THE OPPOSITION IN ENGLAND BE UNITED?

ALTHO the presentation of the British budget, showing not only the enormous cost of the Transvaal war, but also the increase in ordinary expenditure under the Conservative government, seemed to crystallize and unite, to a certain degree, the opposition in England, the attempts of the British Liberals to get together still seem doomed to failure. The principal line of cleavage is, of course, between those who favor and those who oppose the further prosecution of the war. The recent banquet of the National Reform Union (at which the division in Liberal ranks was plainly shown), the return of Lord Milner from South Africa, and several noteworthy speeches by prominent Liberal leaders have furnished the theme for considerable newspaper discussion as to the prospects of a united opposition to the present government.



NOTHING BUT PEACE WILL DO.

JOHN BULL: "My dear Joe, we have tried small patches ("Income Tax," "Coal Tax," "Art Tax") long enough. We must put in a whole new side ("Peace"). —*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

The opposition journals criticize the Government for extravagance and blame Lord Salisbury and Secretary Chamberlain for the initiation and long continuation of the war. The ministerial organs reply by pointing out the difficulties to be encountered in prosecuting the war against the Boers and by taunting the opposition, first with a lack of patriotism, and second with the lack of any settled policy. *The Times* (London), which supports the Government, believes that the "howling of the opposition against the war taxes has been greatly overdone." "The obligation," it says, "should be met cheerfully, as it is "for the defense of principles, institutions, and policies which are essential to the maintenance of the imperial power." It asserts that the "congeries of politicians calling themselves Liberals can never unite on a great and grave issue," and will not, for a long time, unite on this one. Anti-Chamberlainism, says *The Spectator*, seems to be the only basis the opposition has for a creed. But

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if the Colonial Secretary is so valuable as the *nexus* of the Liberal Party, it is injudicious if not suicidal for Liberals to clamor for his removal. *The Spectator* quotes, in this connection, a paragraph from the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Paris) giving the comment of a Russian editor on the death of ex-King Milan, of Servia. This editor (M. Dorochevitch) laments the death of Milan, as the latter was the only personage Russian journalists could discuss freely. Warned off the forbidden ground of home politics, they could always fall back on the latest scandal about King Milan. "Who is left us now?" continues M. Dorochevitch. "Chamberlain! Yes, happily we still have Chamberlain. Of him also I can say anything that comes into my head. But if Chamberlain were to take it into his head to die? Only think of it: May heaven preserve him! For if Chamberlain were to die, there would be nothing left for the Russian press but to repair collectively to his tomb and commit suicide." For "Russian" read "Radical," comments *The Spectator*, and the saying holds equally good. "Take away Mr. Chamberlain and Othello's occupation's gone." *The Standard* also comments sarcastically on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's injunction to the opposition to "close ranks." It says:

JOHN BULL: "Has not blood enough been spilled in South Africa?" CHAMBERLAIN: "No! Now you yourself must bleed."
—*Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.*

"This counsel is rather more difficult to follow than the others. No regiment can 'dress' with accuracy when half the files are facing one way and half the other. Nor can an advance be smoothly executed when those behind, like the Volscians in Macaulay's ballad, cry 'Forward!' and those in the front cry 'Back!' Sir Henry, in his genial way, puts the matter quite pleasantly. Liberals, he says, are 'a party of active-minded politicians with many shades of view.' Exactly. And the difficulty is with regard to those very shades of view."

The country is entitled to demand from the Opposition a clear expression of its views, says *The Daily Telegraph*, but none is yet forthcoming. The heavy cost of the campaign in South Africa, says the Yorkshire *Herald*, will not do for an anti-governmental rallying-point. It continues:

"The price of our victory is so large that it will stiffen the British people in their determination to see the ugly business through. Business men do not ordinarily expend large sums of money upon the development of a market and then withdraw at the moment when they may expect a reasonable profit upon their enterprise; and even if prestige were altogether eliminated from the South African question the electors of this country would capsize any administration, Unionist or Radical, that endeavored to evade its responsibilities by retiring from the recently annexed territory."

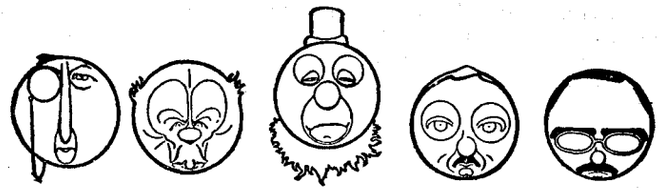
The great objects of the Liberal Party, declares *The Speaker* (Liberal), now are "to stanch the bleeding wounds of South Africa, to stop the weekly waste of a million and a half, to reintroduce sanity into foreign and colonial policy, and to set back the 'normal' expenditure upon the army from thirty millions to eighteen—where it stood in the days of the last Liberal administration." The immediate duty of the Opposition is to enlighten England: "To give their countrymen full and true knowledge about the war, its causes, its conduct, and its results, that is the first elementary duty of Liberal men and women. Knowledge will bring repentance, and repentance salvation."

HITTING THE TRAIL.

JOHN BULL: "De Wet's crazy, h'is 'e? Well, there'll be two h'of h'us if Hi don't soon get me blooming 'ands on 'im."
—*Toronto Telegram.*

Liberals, declares *The Westminster Gazette* (generally Liberal in its views, tho "imperialistic" with regard to the Boer war), agree in wishing to see a Liberal colonial policy in South Africa, and "they are warned by the attitude of ministers and of a strong party in South Africa that unless there is a united body of Liberal opinion in this country [England] the reconstitution of South Africa is likely to be fixed on lines which postpone indefinitely the realization of colonial self-government."

The Gazette criticizes the Government because, it says, from the beginning of diplomacy to the present stage of the war, they have "pinned their faith to strong language, electioneering speeches, and popular excitement, and they are still of opinion that if anything has gone wrong, it is because a small minority have held aloof from the general excitement." There may be other justification, but there is not and never could be any business basis in the South African war, so soon as it appeared that it would cost more than the ten or twenty millions originally estimated: "It will undeniably be one of the very worst results of the great South African miscalculation if it compels us, after fifty years, to go back on our free-trading principles."



GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Chamberlain. Roberts. Oom Paul. Cecil Rhodes. Kipling.
—*Floh, Vienna.*

Liberals must formulate a policy, declares *The Daily News*

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(London), which is opposed to the war, because, "if the present Government remain another twelve months in office, the South African problem will be solved in a way disastrous to the empire." *The News* continues:

"Two small republics, seven thousand miles away, tho they may have made, and are making, a resistance unsurpassed for gallantry in the annals of Christendom, may seem a very slight affair. But the principle, now for the first time openly promulgated by a British Government, that where the British flag flies there freedom shall cease, must react upon affairs at home. Never before has the House of Commons sunk so low in public esteem. The police have raided it as if it were a den. Insolent millionaires have been allowed with impunity to issue a writ for words spoken in Parliament which the King himself would not dare to notice. The right of public meeting has, since the war began, been infringed by organized ruffianism, such as Mr. Gladstone had to face when he was laboring day and night to counteract the purposes of Lord Beaconsfield. The Government have claimed the power to seize without a warrant, even a general warrant, the whole issue of any newspaper which contains an offensive article. We demanded from President Kruger universal suffrage, the independence of the judges, and the humane treatment of natives. Sir Alfred Milner had not been a week in Pretoria before he had ordered that there should be no suffrage at all, that natives should be flogged, and that the judges should be dependent on himself."

The Guardian (Manchester), which is also opposed to the war, expresses much the same views. The country, it says, is heartily sick of the war, and desires an honorable peace. It continues: "We decline to believe that the mass of people in this country wish to pursue this war further for the mere purpose of humiliating an enemy whom they have beaten. They want terms which will secure them from a repetition of the present troubles, but they do not wish to turn South Africa into a permanent military camp. They do not want a second Ireland."

At home, *The Guardian* concludes, the "best traditions of the British empire have been gravely soiled":

"A war of a type unknown to this country in its modern history has been forced on. The constitution of a colony has been virtually suspended. British subjects are subjected to the rigors of a Russian despotism, forbidden to move from home without permits, compelled to extinguish the lights even in a sick-room at a fixed hour. Opposition editors have been arrested, denied adequate opportunities for defense, and thrust into prison with common convicts. Private letters have been filched and publicly used for party purposes. Political partizans have been placed in positions of irresponsible authority over their political opponents. Men of bad record have received government appointments. All that distinguished a British colony, all that made it plausible to speak of extending the benefits of British civilization, is swept away."

The tone of the Canadian press is represented by *The Daily Star* (Montreal) when it says:

"The strength of the Unionist ministry to-day in Britain is because it is Unionist in deed as well as in name, and is confronted by an opposition rent from top to bottom by personal jealousies and conflicting aims. When the party which professes to follow Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is on speaking terms with itself, we may be sure the swing of the political pendulum will be resumed."

Continental comment on Great Britain is directed chiefly to the Transvaal war, but occasionally a French or German journal contains a fair, comprehensive article on British domestic politics. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) has a long discussion of the program, or, rather, lack of program, of the opposition in England, by that well-informed political writer Alcide Ebray. He declares that the rest of the world agrees with the views of the British Liberals, and hopes that a well-organized opposition to the present Conservative ministry will soon appear. The Government, he says, ought to suppress Mr. Chamberlain, who "talks too much for its good."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE CHARACTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

AN anonymous writer in *The Quarterly Review*, confessedly one of those who were much with Queen Victoria and who "served her long and observed her closely," thinks the time has come to abandon indiscriminate praise of the Queen and to put her character into the crucible of criticism. He says it was, to an unusual degree, a composite character:

"It was not brilliantly full at some points and void at others; it had no strong lights and shades. It presented to the observer a kind of mosaic, smoothed, and harmonized by circumstances into a marvelously even surface. There was no one element in her mind which would certainly, in other and untoward conditions, have made itself prominently felt. It was this, indeed, which constituted the very essence of her originality, her completeness on so many sides, her marvelous unity and efficiency, the broad, polished surface which she presented to all the innumerable difficulties which beset her path in life. It might be hazarded, as a paradox, that her originality lay in her very lack of originality, in the absence of salient eccentricity."

This composite character is discovered, when closely studied by the writer referred to, to have been formed of a singular conjunction of discriminating shrewdness, simplicity, and sympathy. He regards the first of these qualities of hers as at once an invaluable gift and a dangerous weapon. Indulgence in it, he thinks, would have led her toward obstinacy: "By nature she certainly was what could only be called obstinate, but the extraordinary number of opposite objects upon which her will was incessantly exercised saved her from the consequences of this defect. She was obliged to cultivate her powers of discrimination, and to introduce into her action that element of deliberate and conscious choice which is fatal to the blind indulgence of prejudice."

Her will, so trained and fortified, we are told, usually kept the Queen on a high plane of action, from which, however, it was only human nature that she should sometimes descend. We quote again:

"In daily life, the inherent obstinacy, not checked by the high instinct of public duty, would often make itself felt. The Queen was fond of every regular and symmetrical order of life. . . . But the habit of regulating all the movements of life necessitated the fixture of innumerable minute rules of domestic arrangement. The Queen displayed an amazing quickness in perceiving the infraction of any of these small laws, and she did not realize how harassing some of them were to those who suffered from their want of elasticity. . . . She would be cross for no reason; she would contest a point and close the argument without further discussion. At these moments those who knew her best could realize what a merciful thing it was for her own happiness that the immensity of the field of her actions and her decisions forcibly kept her mind upon the very high plane which was its habitual station."

It is easily conceived that the stiff regularity of her life and her persistency of purpose, with even a slight abuse of her great power, might have caused real misery. But "her extreme sweetness of heart stepped in and saved all":

"It was unquestionably a sense of this human genuineness, divined rather than known, which was the secret of the extraordinary and indeed unparallelled sympathy which existed in her last years between her subjects and herself. . . . When, during the festivities of her later jubilee, she returned to Buckingham Palace, amid the shouts of those who gathered at the gates, the tears gushed from her eyes, tears of pure thankfulness. This was the signal for an outburst of frantic and perfectly unpremeditated loyalty. The Queen felt it; she had not the habit of subtleties of speech nor of the 'fine shades,' but said over and over again: 'How kind they are to me! How kind they are!' This was her formula for a perfect sympathy between a subject and herself. She used it commonly for a minister or a guest whom she liked, and now she used it in the same sense for the nation that she loved, and that loved her."

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For the Queen's "beautiful manners" at public functions, her propriety of demeanor, her doing the right thing at the opportune moment, her self-possession, the reason is found partly in her early training, but chiefly in a rare quality described as follows:

"Her 'manner' was greatly aided by a trait so unusual and so strongly marked that no sketch of her character could be considered complete which failed to dwell upon it. It was perhaps the most salient of all her nature, as distinguished from her acquired characteristics. This was her strongly defined dramatic instinct. Queen Victoria possessed, to a degree shared with her by certain distinguished actors only, the genius of movement. It is difficult to know to what she owed this. From the accounts preserved of her earliest girlish appearances it would look as tho it had been innate. She certainly possessed it in full force as far back as human memory now extends. What we mean by her instinct for movement may perhaps be made apparent by the use of a homely phrase—she was never flurried by a space in front of her. How rare this is, even among the most august of every nation, only those who have had some observation of courts can know. The most experienced princes and princesses hesitate to 'take the stage,' to cross alone, without haste and without hesitation, over a clear floor, just so far as is exactly harmonious and suitable. The most hardened are apt to shrink and sidle, to appeal mutely for help. These movements never gave Queen Victoria a moment's inquietude. She knew by divination exactly where, and exactly how, and exactly how far to advance; how to pause, and how to turn, and how to return, were mysteries which never bewildered her in the slightest. . . . Her movements on these occasions were never without a purpose. It was not her custom to go directly to a personage of the first importance who had just been brought within her circle. She made it a practise to be well-informed, and she greatly disliked being put at a conversational disadvantage. She would therefore walk over to a man or woman of less prestige, and obtain from him or her the information she required about the ultimate object of her inquiry. . . . It is impossible to conceive a social function more distressingly set about with snares for an unwary footstep. But the Queen was trammeled by no *bourgeois* fear of not doing the right thing. She trusted to the unfailing nicety of her famous dramatic instinct."

None of Queen Victoria's published likenesses wear a smile, and there is no tradition of her to associate with a smiling countenance. Yet her smile is said to have been the most notable of her personal attributes: "It came very suddenly, in the form of a mild radiance over the whole face, a softening and a raising of the lines of the lips, a flash of kindly light beaming from the eyes. Then, in another moment, it was gone, leaving behind a suffused softness, something that was the antidote of embarrassment or fear." Nor did she lack a quick and rich sense of humor, tho the jests which provoked it were not of the subtle kind. And she could resist, when necessary, the temptation to laugh. At a certain ceremonious reception to an Oriental embassy the appearance, language, and formalities of the envoys were, to say the least, extraordinary:

"From the very opening of the scene, there was something inconceivably funny about everything that happened. When, at last, the ambassadors suddenly bowed themselves, apparently as men struggling with acute internal pain, and squeezed their hands together in passionate deprecation between their knees, the English court quivered with merriment like aspen-leaves. The Queen alone remained absolutely grave. If anything betrayed emotion, it was a deepened color and a more intense solemnity. The envoys withdrew at last, with salaams the most exquisite imaginable, and then, but not till then, the Queen broke down, saying, through her sobs of mirth, 'But I went through it, I did go right through it!'"

Toward religion the Queen's attitude is considered to have been twofold, political and personal. The first was a constitutional matter, and she accepted without discussion the paradox that she was at the head of two antagonistic religious bodies. In England she was the official representative of the Anglican Church; in Scotland of the Scottish Presbyterianism. Her relation to her Catholic subjects was of the same kind. "I am their Queen, and I must look after them," she said. Her Mohammedan and Buddhist subjects were, in this matter, in no sense different from the others. This was part of the business of statecraft. Her personal religious life was carried out upon the plainest Christian lines, without theological finesse and without disputing questions of faith. We quote again:

"It may be hazarded that the forms of service in which she found most satisfaction were those of the Presbyterian Church. But she never discussed them, and never was at pains to defend them. . . . There was no reason why there should be any sects, she thought, and no proof that modern people were any wiser about morals than their forefathers. In the old Tractarian days she felt a certain curiosity in the movement, but when Lady Canning tried to convert her to High-Church views, the Queen was very angry. It rather set a mark in her mind against a person that he or she was a ritualist. It was always an element in her reticence with regard to Mr. Gladstone, that he was too High Church: 'I am afraid he has the mind of a Jesuit,' she used to say. She liked Roman Catholics very much better than Anglican ritualists, partly because she had a respect for their antiquity, and partly because she was not the head of their church, and so felt no responsibility about their opinions. She had foreign Roman Catholic friends with whom she sometimes spoke on religious matters with a good deal of freedom. Her knowledge of many phases of modern religious thought was rather vague; and when the creed of the Positivists was first brought to her notice, she was extremely interested. 'How very curious,' she said, 'and how very sad. What a pity somebody does not explain to them what a mistake they are making. But do tell me more about this strange M. Comte.' She was a Broad Church-woman, in the true sense, and her attitude toward religion was a latitudinarian one, tho perhaps she would have disliked it being defined in that way."

In literature and art, the Queen, we are told, was neither inclined nor competent to take a leading part. Her personal tastes and predilections in these were not brilliant. She saw a vast and growing work being performed by her subjects, and she did not feel that she was in touch with it. She accordingly left it alone, and she had wisdom not to attempt to patronize what she did not comprehend.

"Modern authors received little attention from her; and the stories current of the Queen's particular interest in this or that recent writer may be dismissed as the fables of self-advertisement. She would sometimes begin a book, at the earnest request of one of her ladies, who would immediately write off to the author: 'I am happy to tell you that the Queen is now deep in your "Prodigies of Passion"'; but the correspondent would fail to mention that Her Majesty has tossed it away when she reached the fifth page. . . . She never took the right kind of interest in the beautiful objects she possessed in her palaces, and it is mere courtly complaisance to pretend that she did."

The Queen's attitude toward her own regal position is thus described:

"It is possible that if her signature had been required to a declaration, on paper, of her belief in the divine right of kings, she would have thought it prudent to have refused to sign; but in her own heart she never questioned that she was the anointed of the Lord, called by the most solemn warrant to rule a great nation in the fear of God. She was fond of the word 'loyalty,' but she used it in a sense less lax than that which it bears in the idle parlance of the day. When the Queen spoke of her subjects as 'loyal,' she meant it in the medieval sense. The relation was not, in her eyes, voluntary or sentimental, but imperative. If she had been a wicked or a foolish woman, it would have been very sad; but the duty of obedience would, in her idea, have been the same. Subjects must be 'loyal'; if they loved their sovereign, so much the better for them and for her, but affection was not essential. In her phraseology this constantly peeped out—'I, the Queen,' 'my people,' 'my soldiers.' She regarded herself, professionally, as the pivot round which the whole machine of state revolves. This sense, this perhaps even chimeri-

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cal conviction of her own indispensability, greatly helped to keep her on her lofty plane of daily, untiring duty. And gradually she hypnotized the public imagination, so that, at last, in defiance of the theories of historic philosophers, the nation accepted the Queen's view of her own functions, and tacitly concluded with her that she ruled, a consecrated monarch, by right divine."

A JAPANESE CRITICISM OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

EUROPEAN journals, which were so full of praise for Japan after her war with China, have recently given expression to a good deal of rather bitter criticism of Japanese public and private morality, most of the adverse criticism being directed against the alleged bad faith of Japanese merchants and the assumed low state of social relations in the Mikado's empire. This has evidently nettled the Japanese, for a long and vitriolic reply is made to these charges in a recent number of a new Japanese review, the *Toyo*, which was founded a year or so ago in Tokyo by Prince Konoye, president of the House of Peers. The article is entitled "Pride and Prejudice," and is unsigned. The writer declares that there are three classes of critics of Japan: the statistical, the "worshipful," and the damnatory. His reply is to the third class, because "their flippant and cynical observations, tho in themselves unworthy of notice, have, nevertheless, deluded many Western readers and caused them to look down upon Japan as an immoral, lotos-eating empire, progressive in a good many ways, yet with the cancer of Oriental laxity of virtue at its core; quite out of the question as a compeer with the enlightened, civilized, moral Occident." At this point the writer begins his denunciation of the West as follows:

"Think of the moral Occident, that wonderfully straightlaced Occident that connives at Armenian and Macedonian massacres; spends millions in crushing and stamping out two sturdy little republics, fighting for bare independence; stabs, shoots, and assassinates its monarchs; gives over the streets of its greatest cities, after nightfall, to the unquestioned rule of the 'demimonde'; is forever trying to bully weaker nations into ceding portions of their territory, and, in broad terms, goes about with a Bible in one hand and a gauntlet on the other; of which the ranting, all-knowing, hard-drinking, preaching, racing, Louis XIV. 'redivivus,' Kaiser Wilhelm II., is the truest type. . . . . .

"We do not stab our monarchs in the female line, nor do we act so as to compel our great Emperor to live in a steel-lined study or travel in a bomb-proof train. We acknowledge the truth of the imputation that we are not Caucasians. Yet there is no quarter of our largest cities that is not as safe at night as it is in the day-time. Our restaurants are not flooded with bawds after dusk, nor are even our cheapest theaters houses of assignation. We do not go into boasting ecstasies after a victory over a weaker foe, nor do we make idols of our admirals and generals one day to revile them the next. We do not encourage and foster the bearing of illegitimate children, nor is the state ever willing to pay a premium on the rearing of fatherless boys. We do not lynch even the vilest offenders, nor have we—we confess it to our shame—ever once burned a murderer at the stake. We admit that we are, on the whole, a Buddhistic nation. Yet we have never undertaken a propaganda of this creed with cannon in the background to enforce religious arguments; we can not boast of a Jesuitical society yearning to confound church with state; nor have we, to our humiliation be it said, ever had an Inquisition wherein to teach the gospel of peace and love by means of thumbscrews, the rack, and the wheel. We hasten to plead guilty to the accusation of being Japanese, Asiatics of the Asiatics. Yet we do not seek to enrich ourselves at the expense of weaker people. We do not talk justice and act unjustly. Nor do we permit our soldiers to rape defenseless women, kill helpless infants, or loot the habitations of powerless non-combatants."

The writer declares that Japan, single-handed, was more than able to rescue the besieged Peking legations; but that the jealous distrust of the Western Powers would not permit her to do so. He characterizes the indemnity demands of Germany, France, and Russia as barbarous and absurd. These powers, he says, know very well that "China never can, never will pay." But they must have their pound of flesh. Russia wants Manchuria and as much of Chih-li as the other nations will let her have. Germany wants the whole of Shantung. France wants as much of Southern and Southwestern China "as the nerves of British ratepayers will permit." And Japan! She wants simple justice. She wants to see poor China "helped, not crushed; raised once more to her feet, not humbled in the dust; the lives of Chinese citizens made safe, not given to the mercy of every vodka-swilling, absinthe-drinking, kümmel-sipping soldier." Japan warns the "tripartite harpies" not to exhaust her patience. "Let them have their pound of flesh; but if they shed one other drop of Asiatic blood in the taking of it, they will have another indignant, righteously indignant, empire to deal with; a nation that will fight to its last gasp in the defense of Oriental peace and integrity." He closes with an appeal to England and the United States for aid in these words:

"England! Is your insular prejudice, your pride of race, so great that you will refuse to stand by us, shoulder to shoulder? Will you let Russia work out her nefarious schemes on Oriental soil and seek to enforce her 'orthodoxy' on the Chinese at the bayonet's point? Brutus, awake! Thou sleepest. Orientals tho we be, we have not shown ourselves unworthy of your trust and friendship.

"America! Nation of liberty and the rights of man, will you let three great European nations work ruin on Oriental soil? Are you ready to proffer us the right hand of fellowship? Join our standard, on which we have inscribed, in hues never to fade, 'Justice.' As you are great, be you strong to redress the wrongs of millions of Asiatics. Newest and greatest of great nations, stand by us, the 'Anglo-Saxons of the Orient,' in our struggle for the right."

A number of the thrusts come so nearly home to Europe and the United States and show such an intimate knowledge of Western history and conditions that the *Kobe Herald* (published under British auspices) doubts its real Japanese authorship. It is not Japanese thought or sentiment, declares this journal. It is probably to be described as "a dumping-ground of some temporarily jaundiced foreigner's imaginings of things from the Japanese '*point d'appui*.'" It is merely "a gush of bile," observes *The Japan Weekly Gazette* (British, Yokohama), which declares that while quite in sympathy with the aspirations of the *Toyo* writer with regard to China, it wishes that his style were calmer, less bitter, and less disfigured by that rather vulgar jingoism which is not ordinarily a Japanese fault.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A NUMBER of Canadian journals contain appreciative editorials on the public career of the late Hazen S. Pingree, of Michigan. *The World* (Toronto) calls him a model patriot, and *The Herald* (Montreal) calls upon all Canadians to take him as "an example of civic virtue and up-to-date political patriotism."

THE Peking correspondent of the Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Baron Binders, recently lunched with one of the French generals in the French quarter of the Chinese capital. The Baron and his aide were impressed with the simplicity of the French table. Our officers' mess, he writes, are provided with every comfort, "all our dinner and coffee services are of European manufacture, and we have an abundance of wine of the best brands. On the other hand, at General Baillond's dinner, only Chinese porcelain was used, and, and instead of cut glass decanters, such as we have, simple beer bottles filled with claret and water stood on his table."

A FRENCH periodical publishes the following legend: In order to people the world, God desired to create a man of each nation, and accordingly took a piece of earth from which he formed a negro, a Chinaman, an Indian, etc. There still remained two men to complete the number on which he had decided. But there was no more earth, and so he seized the first animal that presented itself, which happened to be a butterfly. He took off its wings, gave it arms and legs, endowed it with a soul and set it in a corner of the earth. This was the first Frenchman. He proceeded again in like manner and this time seized an ant, of which he made the first Englishman. This, says the French periodical, accounts for the great success the Englishman has in trade, and moreover accounts for the different temperaments of the two nations.

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We have just received an order from the Fore River Ship & Engine Company for over one million pounds of Jupiter Steel Castings to be used in the construction of the new battleships "Rhode Island" and "New Jersey" which this company is building for the United States Government. An order like this should mean something to every careful and sagacious investor.

Your attention is called to a four-page article on Jupiter Steel which appears in the *Century* and *McClure's* for July.

The United States Steel Company
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Skirts, former price $5, reduced to $3.34. $6 Skirts reduced to $4.

$7.50 Skirts reduced to $5. $10 Skirts reduced to $6.67. Rainy-Day Skirts, former price $6, reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5.

There are no reductions on Wash Suits or Skirts, but our prices are extremely reasonable.

Wash Suits, $4 up. Wash Skirts, $3 up.

We are also closing out Sample Suits and Skirts *at one-half of regular prices.*

The Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List will be sent *free* upon request. Every garment guaranteed to fit and please you. If it does not, send it back. *We will refund your money.*

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CURRENT POETRY.

Our Deathless Dead.

A TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO HAVE DIED FOR OLD GLORY.

[*A Fourth of July Poem.*]

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

How shall we honor them,—our Deathless Dead?—
With strew of laurel and the stately tread?
With blaze of banners brightening overhead?
Nay, not alone these cheaper praises bring:
They will not have this easy honoring.

Not all our cannon, breaking the blue noon,
Not the rare reliquary, writ with rune,
Not all the iterance of our reverent cheers,
Not all sad bugles blown,
Can honor them grown saintlier with the years;
Nor can we praise alone
In the majestic reticence of stone:
Not even our lyric tears
Can honor them, passed upward to their spheres.
Nay, we must meet our august hour of fate
As they met theirs; and this will consecrate,
This honor to them, this stir their souls afar,
Where they are climbing to an ampler star.

The soaring pillar and the epic boast,
The flaring pageant and the storied pile,
May parley with Oblivion awhile,
To save some Sargon of the fading host;
But these are vain to hold
Against the slow creep of the patient mold,
The tireless tooth of the erasing rust;
The pomp, the arch, the scroll can not beguile
The ever-circling Destinies that must
Mix king and clown into one rabble dust.

No name of mortal is secure in stone:
Hewn on the Parthenon, the name will waste;
Carved on the Pyramid, 'twill be effaced;
In the heroic deed, and there alone,
Is man's one hold against the craft of Time,
That humbles into dust the shaft sublime,—
That mixes sculptured Karnak with the sands,
Unannaled, blown about the Libyan lands.
And, for the high, heroic deeds of men,
There is no crown of praise but deed again.
Only the heart-quick praise, the praise of deed,
Is faithful praise for the heroic breed.

How shall we honor them,—our Deathless Dead?—
How keep their mighty memories alive?
In him who feels their passion, they survive!
Flatter their souls with deed, and all is said!
In the heroic soul their souls create
Is raised remembrance past the reach of fate.
The will to serve and bear,
The will to love and dare,
And take, for God, unprofitable risk,—
These things, these things will utter praise and pæan
Louder than lyric thunders Æschylean;
These things will build our dead unwasting obelisk.

—In *Success* for July.

Achievement.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

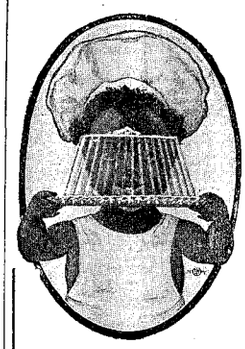
Who says we fail? We prosper beyond dreams.
As architects of ruins we have no peers.
We thought to fire but farmsteads: we have lit
A flame less transient in the hearts of men.

Pears'

No other soap in the world is used so much; or so little of it goes so far.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

KNOX'S GELATINE



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We are ill at building? Yet have we at least
Destroyed to better purpose than we knew.
We have raised up heroes where we found but hinds,
We have ravaged well, our rapine is not vain.
Redder from our red hoofprints the wild rose
Of freedom shall afresh hereafter spring,
And in our own despite are we the sires
Of liberty, as night begets the day.
Sufficient claim to memory this I deem,
Title enow, were other passport none.
—In the London *Speaker*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

June 25.—A claim of 400,000 taels against the United States is made by the China Merchants' Company for looting at Tien-Tsin.

June 27.—Mr. Rockhill notifies the State Department that he will leave Peking for home in August, by which time, it is hoped, Mr. Conger will have nearly reached his destination.

June 28.—Fresh uprisings in Manchuria are reported; the whole province is reported to be affected and the Russian soldiers are powerless to maintain order; M. de Giers, Russian minister at Peking, is appointed Russian minister at Munich, Bavaria.

June 30.—The Empress-Dowager, fearing a trap to capture her, declines to return to Peking, and announces her intention to make Kai-Feng-Fu, in the province of Ho Nan, her future capital.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 29.—Lord Kitchener reports an attack of Boers on two blockhouses on the Delagoa Bay line, which was repulsed with loss to the Boers; a field-cornet and forty-four men surrender to the British at Petersburg in the Northern Transvaal; a mutiny on the Boer transport at Bermuda is suppressed, and the ringleaders placed in irons.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 24.—Further anti-clerical riots occur at Madrid and Alicante.

The King and Queen of Portugal arrive in Madeira.

June 25.—D. B. Henderson, the speaker of the House of Representatives, is presented to King Edward; the King reviews the yeomen of the guard at Marlborough Gardens.

Three Japanese torpedo-boats collide at the naval maneuvres, and several lives are lost; in British artillery practise off the Isle of Wight a gun explodes, killing two and wounding eight men.

June 26.—Ex-President Kruger is welcomed at Rotterdam with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

The Marquis de Lur-Saluces, tried for treason before the French High Court of Justice, is found guilty and sentenced to five years' banishment.

The Orient line steamer *Lusitania* goes on a rock north of Cape Race and, it is believed, will prove a total wreck.

June 27.—The Paris-Berlin autocar race attracts wide attention; the first day's run is won by M. Fournier.

King Edward announces that his coronation will take place in June, 1902.

June 28.—The Cabinet of Holland resigns, in consequence of recent elections by which the Government lost thirteen seats.

J. Pierpont Morgan, and other leaders of

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND CLAIMS PAID.

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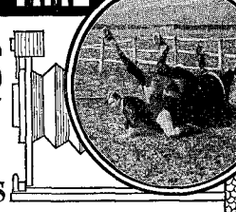

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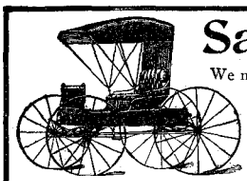

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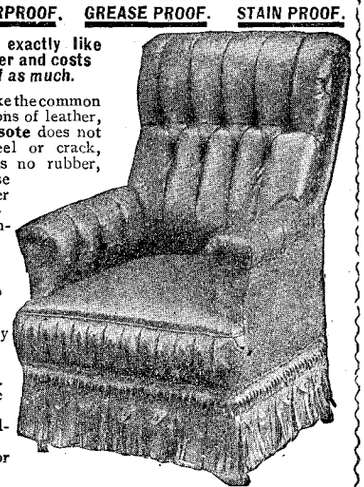

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finance, sail from Southampton on the *Deutschland* for America.

June 29.—M. Fournier wins the Paris-Berlin automobile road race, reaching the German capital at 11:38 A.M.

American athletes win many honors at the sports of the London Athletic Club.

June 30.—A conflict between Mussulmans and Christians, resulting in the death of ten of the latter, is reported from the Albanian-Montenegrin frontier.

A street conflict takes place in Lyons between Socialist and members of the League of Patriots.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 24.—The loss of life and property by the West Virginia floods is said to have been greatly exaggerated; the number of missing persons is about 75 and the property damage about $500,000.

The Ohio State Republican convention meets in Columbus, and Senator Foraker is elected temporary chairman.

June 26.—The Ohio Republican State convention renominates Governor Nash; Senator Hanna makes a speech as permanent chairman.

The funeral of Adelbert S. Hay takes place in Cleveland; Grant Gillespie, of Missouri, is to be appointed consul at Pretoria in his place.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, well known as a lecturer, dies at Ticonderoga, N. Y.

June 27.—At the Harvard Commencement a gift of $1,000,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan for the Medical School is announced; Matthew Borden, Frederick Vanderbilt, and James J. Hill give $100,000 each to Yale University.

A train accident near Peru, Ind., results in the loss of thirteen lives.

Yale defeats Harvard in the annual 'Varsity boat race on the American Thames.

Commissioner Evans and General Daniel E. Sickles become involved in a controversy over the administration of the Pension Bureau.

The Seventh National Bank of New York is closed by order of Controller Dawes, and Forrest Raynor is placed in charge as temporary receiver.

June 28.—Secretary Wilson explains the work of the Agricultural Department at the Cabinet meeting; Secretary Hitchcock announces that he is preparing to establish a forestry bureau in the Interior Department.

The brokerage firm of Henry Marquand & Co. is involved with the Seventh National Bank, and fails with heavy liabilities.

June 29.—A strike of twenty thousand sheet steel workers is ordered by the Amalgamated Association, on account of the refusal of the American Sheet Steel Company to sign the wage scale.

The excursion steamer *Mohawk*, with nine hundred passengers aboard, sinks in Long Island Sound in shallow water; no lives are lost.

June 30.—General Shafter surrenders his command at San Francisco to General Young, and goes on the retired list.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

June 25.—*Cuba:* General Wood is reported to be suffering from a severe attack of malaria at Havana.

Philippines: General Cailles, with 600 men, surrenders to General Sumner at Santa Cruz, and takes the oath of allegiance.

June 27.—Lieut. Edward E. Downes, of the First

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO.

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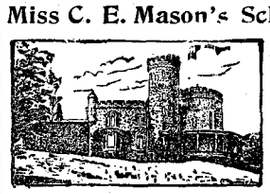

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Infantry, is killed in Saman in an engagement with Filipinos.

June 28.—General A. W. Greely and fifty teachers arrive in Manila from the United States.

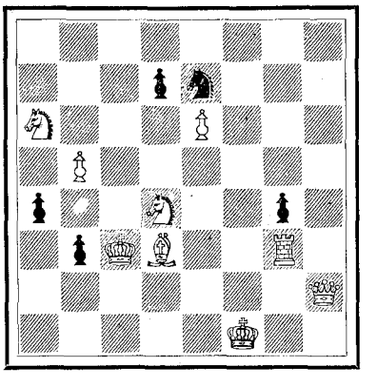
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 570.

By J. POSPISIL.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 3 p s 3; S 3 P 3; 1 P 6; p 2 S 2 p 1; 1 p k B 2 R 1; 7 Q; 5 K 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 566.

1. K—K 6		2. K x Kt mate
Kt x Kt (B 6) ch		
1.		2. K—Q 7, mates
Kt x Kt (B 4) dbl. ch.		
1.		2. P—Q 5, mate
Kt any other, dis. ch.		

The novelty and beauty of this problem consist in the move of the King to get the Queen into play, but in so doing permitting Black to give discovered and double checks.

No. 567.

1. Q—B 4	2. Q—B 6, ch	3. Q—B 7, mate
K x P	K—K 4	
1.	2. Kt—Q 7, ch	3. Q x P, mate
B—Kt 2	K—B 5	
	2.	3. Kt x B, mate
	K x P	
1.	2. B—Kt 3 ch	3. Q—Q 3, mate
R—Q B 7	K—B 4	
	2.	3. B x R, mate
	K—K 5	
1.	2. Q x P ch	3. Kt—B 6, mate
Kt any	K x Q	

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I.W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.;

Buffalo, N. Y., July 1st, 1901.

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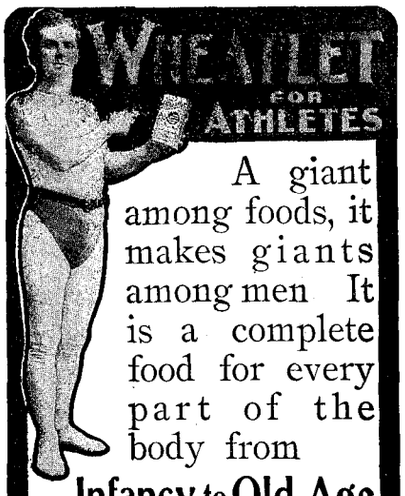

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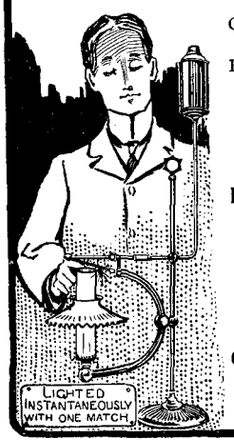

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566 (only): Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa; Dr. Hazlewood. wood, Grand Rapids, Mich.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb., C. N. Hartt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex; H. M. Coss, and H. E. Davis, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; W. H. McMillan, Allegheny, Pa.; Prof. J. A. Dewey, Wanamie, Pa,; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C.H., O.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; J. T. Graves, Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha, Neb.; Dr. J. M. Diaz, Santa Fe, N. M.; G. C. Spencer, Greenwich, Conn.

567 (only): T. J. Merrifield, St. Louis, Mo.

Comments (566): "Most excellent and novel. Avoidance of duals a remarkable feature. This should be classed highly"—M. M.; "Highly ingenious"—W. W.; "I admire it, but do not agree with *The B. C. M.*"—G. D.; "Some of the mates are most ingenious"—W. R. C.; "Refreshingly original and brilliant"—J. H. S.; "Most remarkable"—A K.; "It stands alone for beauty"—D. G. H.; "A gem"—R. H. R.; "One of the few, the immortal few, that were not born to die"—H. W. F.; "Exquisite"—F. L. H.; "Very pretty ambuscade"—Dr. H.; "Key-move quite obvious, but variations troublesome"—J. G. L.; "A decided novelty"—C. Q. De F.; "Very neat little study"—C. N. H.; "Extraordinary"—J. E. W.; "A *chef-d'œuvre*"—H. M. C.; "Very fine"—H. E. D.

(567): Some fine points in this, but somewhat disappointing on account of some imaginary glimpses of beauty that the solver thinks he sees, but which are not there. On the whole, a very creditable composition"—M. M.; "Has some very good mates"—W. W.; "Very fine indeed"—G. D.; "Seems to have an attacking or aggressive key, and to be of simple construction"—W. R. C.; "An abstruse study, as full as a porcupine of sharp points"—J. H. S.; "Difficult; one of the greatest"—A K.; "More difficult than 566 —L. A. G.

In addition to those reported, T. J. M., and H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt, got 565; the Rev. N. H. Smith, Morrisdale, Pa., 564.

Problem 569, by A. H. Robbins, is perfectly sound, and well worth studying.

Another "Fox" Game.

PLAYED IN ANTWERP, December, 1900.

Center Counter Gambit.

HERR SEGAL.	MR. A. FOX.	HERR SEGAL.	MR. A. FOX.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 4	16 R P x P	B P x P
2 P—K 5 (a)	B—B 4	17 P x P	B x Kt P
3 P—Q 3	P—K 3	18 B x Kt	P x B
4 P-KR 4 (b)	P—K R 3	19 Kt—Q 6 ch	R x Kt!
5 B—K 2	P—B 4	20 P x R	B—K 6 ch
6 P—Q Kt 3	Kt—Q B 3	21 K-Kt 2	Q x P
7 B—Kt 2	P—Q 5	22 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2
8 P—K B 4	B—K 2	23 P—B 3?	Q x P ch!!
9 P—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5 (c)	24 K x Q	R—Kt sq ch
10 Kt-Q R 3	Q—R 4	25 K—R 4	Kt—Kt 3 ch
11 K—B 2	Kt—Q 4	26 K—R 5	Kt- B 5 ch
12 Kt—Q B 4	Q—B 2	27 K x P	Kt-K 3 dis.ch
13 B—K B 3	P—B 3	28 Q x B	R—R sq!
14 Q—K 2	Castles		Mate! (e)
15 P—R 4	P—K Kt 4! (d)		

Notes from The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

(a) 2 P x P, Q x P; 3 Kt—Q B 3, instead, is, of course, the preferable continuation.

(b) A premature and deliberate disintegration of his K's flank, for which he pays dearly later on.

(c) Anticipating White's ninth move, and preparing a little coup to destroy his Castling faculty.

(d) This paves the way for, if it does not actually initiate, the final grand combination, including the Queen-sacrifice. We would hardly venture to affirm that Mr. Fox had the whole scheme mapped, but it certainly looks much like it.

(e) A charming finish.

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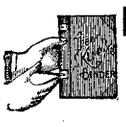
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Especially recommended for the relief of nervousness and exhaustion so common with the *grip* patient. Nourishes and strengthens the entire system by supplying the needed tonic and nerve food. Induces restful sleep.



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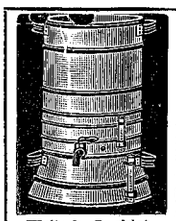

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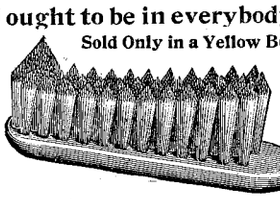

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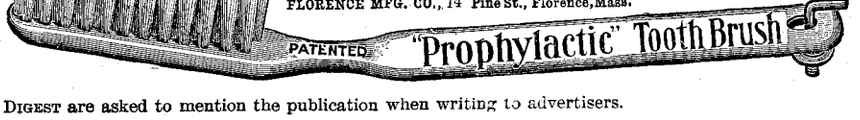

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For Charlie's Sake

And Other Lyrics and Ballads

By John Williamson Palmer.

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The night is late, the house is still;
The angels of the hour fulfil
Their tender ministries, and move
From couch to couch, in cares of love.
They drop into thy dreams, sweet wife,
The happiest smile of Charlie's life,
And lay on baby's lips a kiss
Fresh from his angel-brother's bliss;
And as they pass, they seem to make
A strange, dim hymn, "For Charlie's sake!"
First verse of "For Charlie's Sake."

The New York Times Says of the Poem:
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Dr. Rossiter Johnson Says:
"I think it is superior even to Emerson's famous 'Threnody.'"

Spruce Macaronis and pretty to see,
Tidy and dapper and gallant were we,
Blooded fine gentlemen, proper and tall,
Bold in a fox hunt and gay at a ball.
Prancing soldados, so martial and bluff,
Billets for bullets, in scarlet and buff.
But our cockades were clasped with a mother's low prayer,
And the sweethearts that braided the sword-knots were fair.
First verse of "The Maryland Battalion."

Charles G. D. Roberts Says of the Poem:
"A splendid piece of work, inevitable and unforgetable."

The Sun, Baltimore, Says:
"There is in The Maryland Battalion a suggestion of the cavalier songs of Browning; not in any sense an imitation but the same tilt and stir to rouse the blood to action and enthusiasm."

The moon is round and big, and full
Of something strange and beautiful.
Pensive and pale, she seems to lie,
Couched in the comfortable sky,
Wistfully watching all among
The stars, and troubled for her young.
First verse of "The Joiners."

The New York Herald Says of the Poem:
"'The Joiners' is a bit of eerie pathos, as effective in its simplicity as anything of Uhland's or of Heine's."

"Now for a brisk and cheerful fight!"
Said Harman, big and droll,
As he coaxed his flint and steel for a light,
And puffed at his cold clay bowl.
"For we are a skulking lot," says he,
"Of land thieves hereabout,
And these bold señores, two to one
Have come to smoke us out."—
First verse of "The Fight at San Jacinto."

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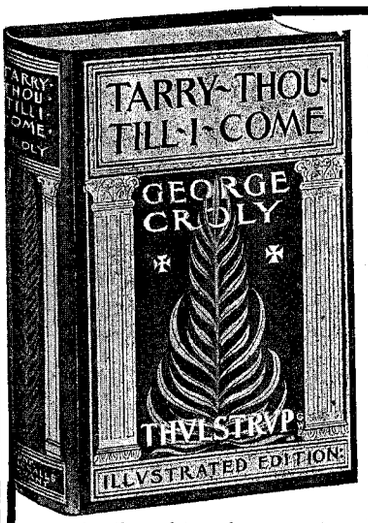

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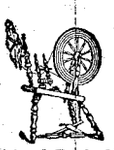

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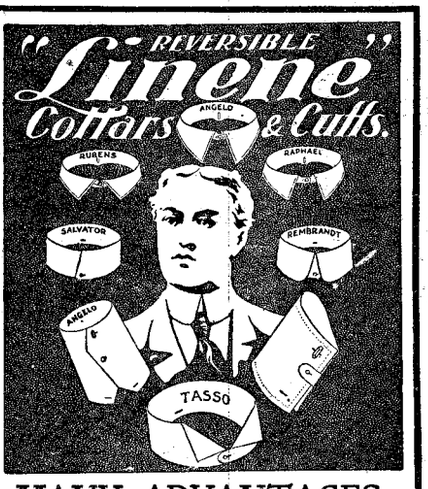

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